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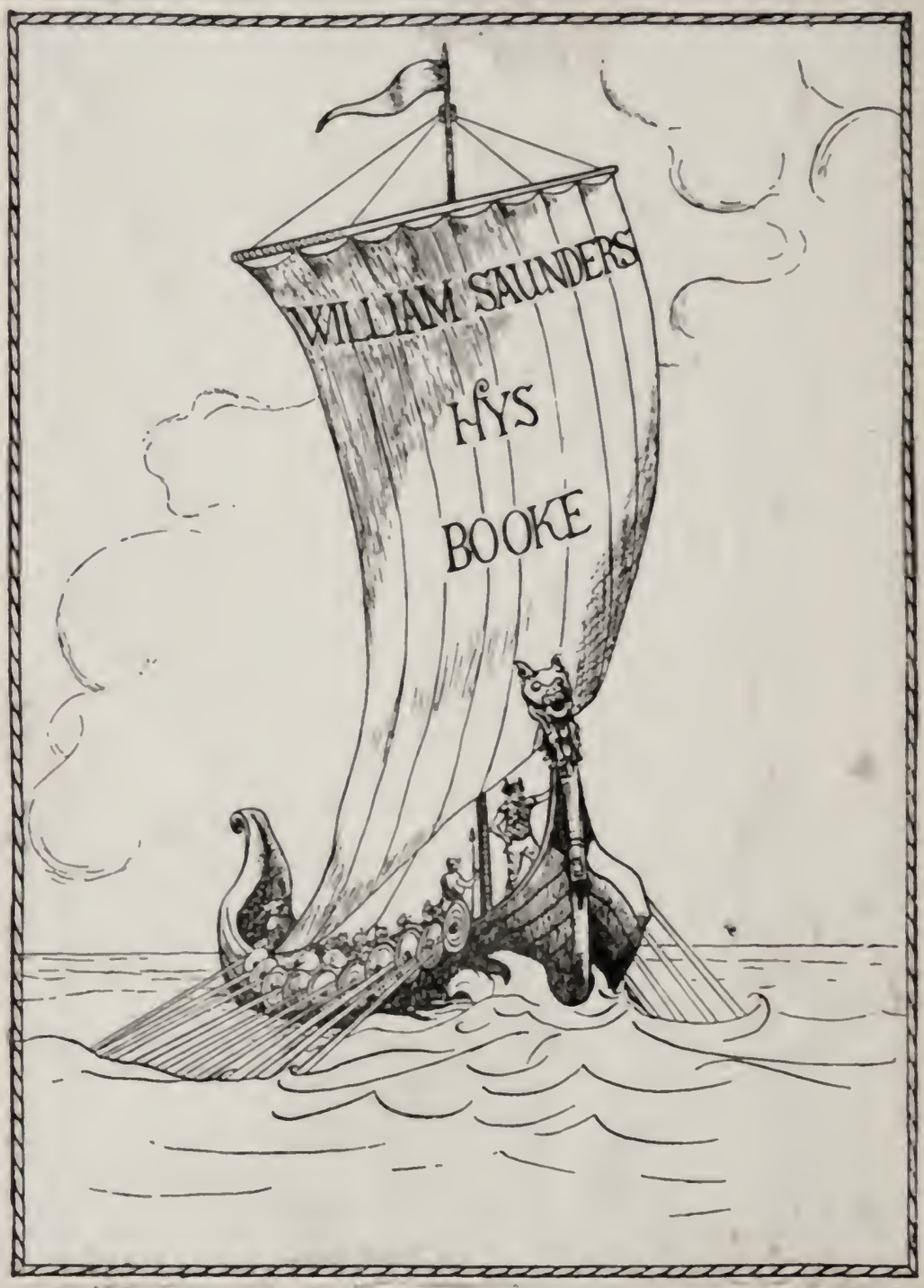

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A FAMILY OF DEVON

their Homes, Travels and Occupations

BY

VAUGHAN CORNISH, D.Sc.

With Illustrations

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DEDICATED

to

PHYLLIS AND MIRIAM

by their affectionate Uncle

V. C.

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PREFACE

When I embarked on the preparation of a family record I thought only of the individual lives concerned, but as the study proceeded I found that the history of England from Tudor times to the present day was passing like a moving picture before the mind.

Thus as the floating straw enables the eye to follow the current of a great river, so does the history of a family illustrate the national life of their times.

VAUGHAN CORNISH

Inglewood,
Gordon Road,
Camberley, Surrey

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Author is indebted for information and loan of documents to Henry Cornish, Hubert Cornish-Bowden, Vaughan Kestell-Cornish, Miss Agatha Kestell-Cornish, Francis Warre-Cornish, Sister Julitta, S.S.M., Mrs. Edmund Page, Mrs. Herbert Tomkinson, and also to the late Mrs. Ayscoghe Floyer for the loan (in 1908) of a diary kept by her mother, Charlotte (the Honble, Mrs. Frederick Shore)—daughter of George Cornish of Salcombe Hill House.

All members of our family are indebted to the late Rev. James T. Houssemayne Du Boulay for the compilation of the pedigree on which is based that included in the present volume.

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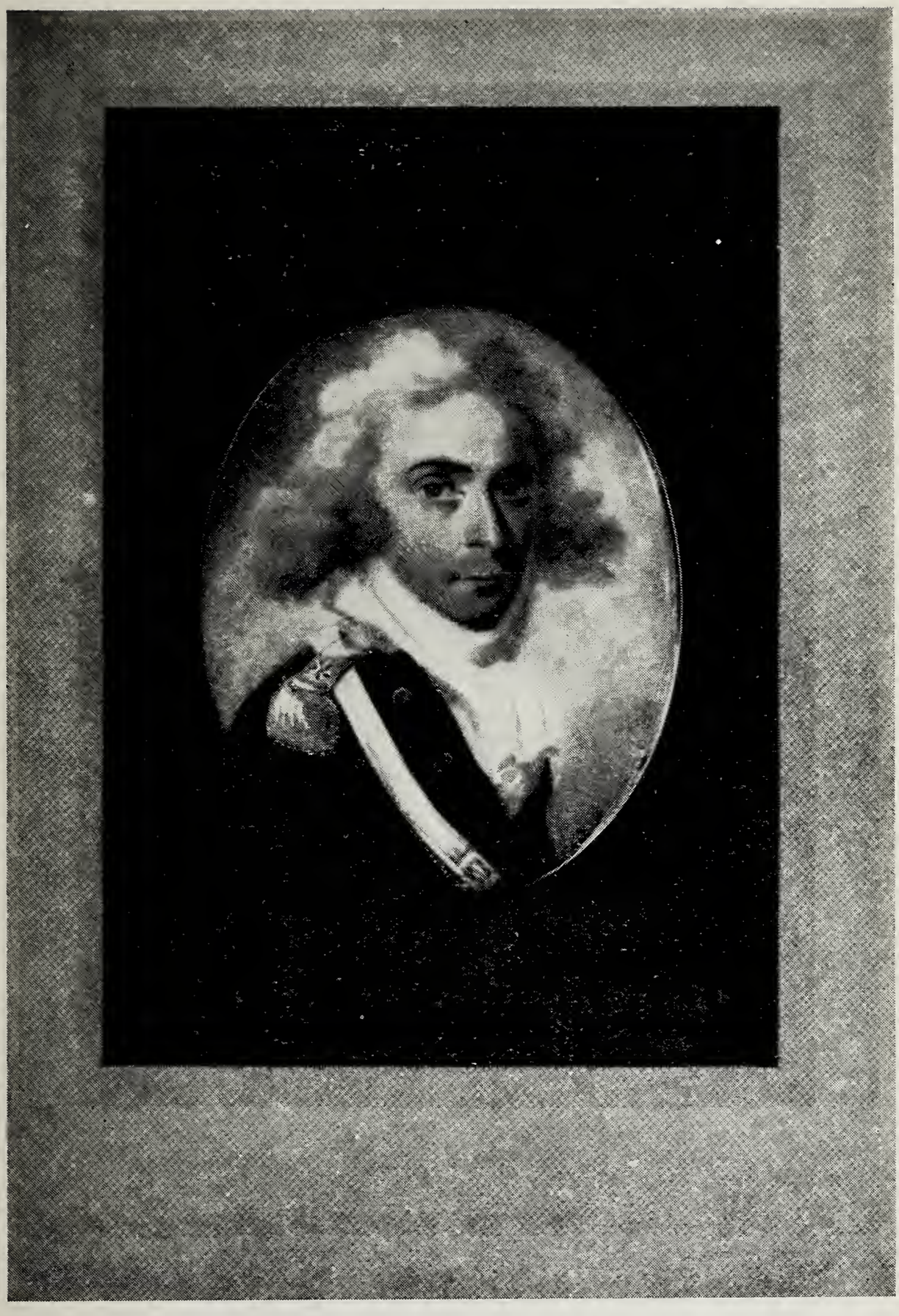


GEORGE CORNISH, J P., D.L.
1762—1829.

CHAPTER I

(1) The part of Devon where our family lived in the fifteenth century is the peninsula of Kingsbridge beyond Start Point, a coastal district on the English Channel which lies between Salcombe inlet on the east and the estuary of the Avon four or five miles further west. Here throughout Tudor, Stuart and until Hanoverian times they lived as Squireens, members of the lesser county gentry, farming their own lands. The situation of their homes throughout two hundred years illustrates the regional restriction of life in those days. Beginning in the parish of Thurlestone they next got land in South Milton, the adjoining parish on the east, and then in West Alvington a little further on; but it was not until as late as the reign of James II that they acquired land in Bigbury on the western side of the Avon estuary. Even then the homesteads of the family were all within three miles of their earliest residence of Whitley in Thurlestone. This adherence of the cousins to neighbouring parishes was probably due in part to the isolation of the Kingsbridge peninsula (more than twenty miles in perimeter, with an isthmus between the Salcombe estuary and the river Avon only two-and-a-half miles wide), and in part to the fertility which the soil shares with that throughout the South Hams, the district extending from Torquay to Plymouth between Dartmoor and the coast. The South Hams has been called "the garden of Devonshire". The soils of the Kingsbridge peninsula (excluding the south corner from Salcombe to Bolt Tail) are productive light loams of the Old Red Sandstone formation. In addition to corn and rich pastures there are many cider orchards. The outstanding features are round-topped hills about three hundred feet in height. The whole peninsula is now neatly partitioned in fenced fields of moderate size, but this cannot have been so in Tudor, Stuart and early Hanoverian times, for these were before the Acts of Enclosure which did away with the open field system of husbandry.

The wealth of wild flowers, due partly to the soft climate, is pleasing to the eye, a circumstance which has contributed to that attachment to their county which is characteristic of Devonians, although under modern conditions many of us have to live far away.

Following the history of "Cornish of Thurlestone," as the family is called in the pedigree compiled in 1903 by the late Rev. James T. Houssemayne Du Boulay, we come to the time when, occasionally, a younger son left the land and embarked upon a profession. Thus the second son of Philip Cornish of Buckland and Kesse, having matriculated in 1669 at Exeter College, Oxford, and taken Holy Orders, became Rector of East Portlemouth and afterwards of Bigbury, both of which parishes are adjacent to the Kingsbridge peninsula.

In the succeeding generation the estate of Kesse was inherited by the next Philip Cornish, and (about the year 1700 A.D.) the second son William became Attorney-at-Law in the town of Totnes, situated twelve miles north-east of Kingsbridge.

(2) Totnes in the early years of the eighteenth century, the transition from Stuart to Hanoverian times, was similar in its principal features to the town of to-day. The main street leads down from the castle on a hill through the East Gate to the bridge which spans the River Dart at the head of the tide-way and leads to the suburb of Bridgetown. Other principal features of antiquity are the lofty church tower of red stone and the Guildhall, which is part of an old Priory. More significant of the beginnings of the town is Brutus's Stone in the pavement of Fore Street, the Stance from which the Mayor proclaims the accession of a Sovereign. This stone was doubtless a Folk-moot of early times, which, having no written record, gave opportunity for such legends as the landing here of Brutus the Trojan.

Although the size of Totnes in the middle of the twentieth century does not differ greatly from that at the beginning of the eighteenth, the importance of the town was much greater at the earlier date when the population of the kingdom of England and Wales was only one-seventh of what it is to-day. At that time such minor ports as this at the head of the tidal Dart had not been side-tracked by the goods-traffic of railways and of large

steamships. Moreover, woollen manufacture, for which Totnes had a market, had not migrated to the coal-mining counties. As an agricultural market Totnes still retains the advantage of its situation in the fertile South Hams. The Corporation (of which William Cornish became a member) dated from the thirteenth century.

(3) A break of one generation occurs in the family connection with Totnes, for the son of William Cornish by second marriage with his cousin Elizabeth, *née* Squire, widow of James Rhodes, settled at Teignmouth as Collector of Customs, a position of some importance in the Civil Service in those days of heavy import duties and active smuggling. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. William Floyer, member of a family resident for centuries at Floyer's Hayes, near Exeter, a property held under the Earls of Devon on the quaint condition of supplying a pitcher of wine when the lord came for fishing.

James and Margaret Cornish of Teignmouth had ten sons and one daughter, the record of whose personalities shows that the union was one of those rare cases in which the parties are perfectly matched. The sons were strong men of great stature, capable and energetic; the daughter an attractive beauty. All the men of the Cornish name described in the rest of this volume are descended either from their eldest or their youngest son: James, M.D., who settled at Totnes, and George, officer in the Royal Marines, who, on retirement, settled in Salcombe Regis, now included in Sidmouth.

(4) Dr. James Cornish (1743–1828) of Totnes was the first of our family to launch out in authorship. His writings are illustrative of both time and place; some local nature studies, others relating to agricultural practice. These investigations became his main activity, for the considerable property of his wife, member of a Totnes family, made professional earnings relatively unimportant. In 1767 a pamphlet was published containing an "*Answer to Dr. Baker's Essay concerning the cause of the endemical colic of Devonshire wherein the cyder of that County is exculpated from the accusation brought against it by that Gentleman.*" His letters *On the Torpidity of Swallows and Martins*, written to the Hon. Daines Barrington, were published in the *Philosophical*

Transactions of the Royal Society in 1775. The correspondence arose from the following experience.

" In the beginning of November, being fishing on the banks of the river Dart, which runs at the bottom of a very steep hill, from the side of which project several large rocks, overgrown with ivy and thicket ; I was at once surprized with the sight of a great number of martins. Now the season of the year being so far advanced I desisted from my amusement, that I might more carefully observe the birds, which, I concluded, had been brought out of their winter quarters by the fineness of the afternoon, it being remarkably pleasant and warm for the time of year. . . . They continued to flit to and fro for near half-an-hour, and . . . as the sun lowered . . . they all returned into the fissures of the rocks. . . . I was particularly careful to observe if there was a swallow amongst them ; but there was not one."

The observations of the Rev. Gilbert White of Selborne on the same subject were also published by Daines Barrington in the *Philosophical Transactions*. These appeared later in Letter XLIX of the *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, published in 1789. In Gilbert White's opinion : " Many of the swallow kind do not depart from this island ; but lay themselves up in holes and caverns ; and do, insect-like and bat-like, come forth at mild times, and then return to their latebræ."

In these times great county histories were compiled, of which Polwhele's *History of Devonshire* is a notable example. In this work many particulars relating to the botany of the South Hams and the climate and natural scenery of the Totnes neighbourhood are quoted from the information supplied by James Cornish. The botanical part includes many curious facts relating to herbal remedies, which were then largely used by the peasantry.

In 1791 at a meeting held in Ivybridge, it was resolved that a Devonshire Agricultural Society should be formed, with a Committee for the South Devon Division, and that the said Committee " should have a secretary capable of corresponding with other Societies, and of writing occasional Essays on Agriculture, Commerce, Botany and other subjects which it may be their object to promote, and Mr. Cornish of Totnes, having been

JAMES CORNISH, 1743—1828, HIS WIFE AND THEIR FAMILY.

proposed to execute that office, and he appearing to be every way qualified for it — Resolved unanimously that the said Mr. Cornish be secretary to this division."

Of such objects of local societies and the mode of their formulation, a good-natured caricature is contained in *The Transactions of the Pickwick Club*, when at a meeting held on May 12th, 1827, Samuel Pickwick, Esq., communicated a paper entitled " *Speculations on the Source of the Hampstead Ponds, with some Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats.*"

In accordance with the resolution of the South Devon Committee the following papers were read by Dr. James Cornish, viz. : *Enquiry into the cause of the rot or cauth in Sheep* (December 9th, 1791), and on the *Cultivation of Potatoes* (March 21st, 1795). The latter paper contains a reference to an earlier communication *On the Melioration of water by lime, and the improvement of lands by erecting Presidents* (a " president " being a particular kind of pond).

(5) James Cornish, number three (1768–1837), eldest son of James Cornish, M.D., an attorney-at-law in Totnes, left in MS. form a book of *Information Historical and otherwise appertaining to the Town and Ancient Borough of Totnes*, a volume still cherished in the library of Mr. Hubert Cornish-Bowden of Black Hall. This was placed at the disposal of Mr. William Cotton, F.S.A., who drew largely upon it, with due acknowledgement, in his attractive volume entitled *A Graphic and Historical Sketch of the Antiquities of Totnes*, published in 1850.

There was, however, one practical problem concerning the Totnes neighbourhood upon which James Cornish, attorney, published the first book brought out by a member of our family. This was, *A view of the present state of the Salmon and Channel-Fisheries, and of the Statute Laws by which they are regulated, together with the Form of a New Act*—by J. Cornish, Esq. (Longman, 1824).

The character of the book appears to be the result of a legal education grafted upon an innate love of animals. With reference to the weir across the Dart just above Totnes, he writes that— " . . . within the memory of man salmon could freely pass over the old weir whenever there was sufficient water ; that it had

then an escape for the salmon, called the gullet; about forty years ago, this old weir being washed away, a new weir was built without such escape or gullet, . . . which rendered the passage of the fish all but impracticable. From this moment the number of fish began to decrease, until the fishing on the Dart was almost ruined. . . . About two years ago this weir was again washed away in part; the fish availed themselves of the opportunity to ascend the river, and a vast increase of young salmon was immediately perceived."

In the draft of "*A Bill to prevent the destruction of the shed or breed of salmon*" there is a clause requiring that all weirs "should be so constructed as to admit the free passage of salmon, at all times of the year, up and down rivers."

It was not until the Salmon Fisheries Acts of the eighteen-sixties and the appointment of Frank Buckland as Inspector of Fisheries that such provisions were finally put into force. The "Salmon ladder" was then introduced. "A sloping trough with frequent bars across . . . forming a series of pools from one water to another gave the principle of a water-ladder, moderating the flow of water, and forming a series of pools from one to another of which the salmon could swim or leap, and so pass over the weir."*

The estate of Black Hall, Avonwick, near Totnes, was bequeathed to James Cornish, number three, by his brother Hubert, sometime Judge in Bengal, H.E.I.C.S.

(6) Charles Cornish (1774–1819), fourth son of James Cornish, M.D., of Totnes, was Army Surgeon in the H.E.I.C. In 1807 he married Emelie Reybaud of a French family living at the port of Pondicherry, capital of the small French colony of that name on the Coromandel coast south of Madras. Founded A.D. 1683, in the days of Royalist France, it was a trading station, as was the British settlement of Fort St. George, now the City of Madras. Although Pondicherry is to-day, as in the seventeenth century, a French possession, it was annexed by the British in 1803 and not restored to France until 1816. This helps to account for the circumstance that in 1807 a French lady, Madame

* *Life of Frank Buckland*, by George C. Bompas. Chap. IX.

BLACK HALL, NEAR AVONWICK.

Reybaud of Pondicherry, was one of the patients of Charles Cornish, doctor in the service of the East India Company. He fell in love with her beautiful daughter Emilie, and they were married in 1807.

On retirement from the H.E.I.C.S. Charles Cornish returned to the Totnes neighbourhood, and purchased the estate of Gatcombe with a pleasantly situated residence two miles from the town. His wife Emily (as she was called after her marriage) was accompanied to England by an ayah named Astra. The origin of her association with the Reybaud family is worth recounting. During a famine in the Coromandel country a native woman besought Madame Reybaud to provide for the little daughter, Astra. The mother was given a bag of rice and told that, if able to return, she might reclaim the child. However, she never returned, and Astra, from childhood until the age of eighty, was the personal servant of Emily. She seems to have instilled the Hindu sense of mysticism into the children whom she brought up.

Emily Cornish, who lived on to the great age of ninety-seven, was a remarkably handsome old lady. By the time of her decease in 1880 her descendants of the name of Cornish numbered nearly forty, and there were also many descendants from the marriages of daughters and grand-daughters.

Her son Philip entered the Bengal Army, and his descendants have continued until the present day in the Indian services, including the Military Police.

The son Arthur Athelstan, who took Holy Orders and became Vicar of Old Windsor, has left many descendants, but of the sons of Dr. Charles Cornish and his wife Emily, *née* Reybaud, the personality of outstanding interest was Henry Hubert, first an officer in the Indian Army and afterwards an Oxford don in Holy Orders, an account of whose career will now be given.

(7) The Rev. Henry Hubert Cornish, D.D. (1812–1887), younger son of Charles Cornish of Gatcombe, near Totnes, Army Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., and grandson of James Cornish, M.D., of Totnes, began professional life as an officer of artillery in the service of the East India Company, later took Holy Orders,

and in 1866 became Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, occupying this position until his decease in 1887, when the Hall was incorporated in Balliol College.

Of the Oxford Halls, that of St. Edmund is now the only survival, and in descriptions of the Oxford of to-day the Halls are usually referred to briefly as out-of-date institutions. To people with historic sense the last Halls of residence are, however, of especial interest as relics of the beginning of Oxford as a seat of learning. They were in fact predecessors of the great colleges with which we are familiar. Early in the twelfth century, when English students, abandoning Paris, began to congregate in the city of Oxford, they resided in houses, or " Halls," rented from citizens. The teachers and Principals were members of the secular, i.e. non-monastic, clergy. The quickly growing fame of the new university attracted the friars, who established convents with schools for the members of their order. This example was followed in the thirteenth century by monastic orders, and soon the practice was introduced of bringing secular students under conventual discipline, this establishing the modern type of Oxford College. The Halls, which were without endowment, diminished in number. Although seventy-one remained in the fifteenth century, there were only eight in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, four surviving until the nineteenth century. After the absorption of New Inn Hall in Balliol College the building was sold, a new institution arose on the site, and its only record on the map of modern Oxford is New Inn Hall Street, which runs parallel to the Cornmarket on the western side.

In addition to his official residence in Oxford, Dr. Henry Cornish was a householder in Totnes from 1858, his uncle the Rev. William Floyer Cornish having bequeathed the copyhold of his residence in the Bridgetown suburb, overlooking the River Dart. The ninety-nine year lease expired some time ago and the daughters of Henry Cornish continued its occupation as tenants.

(8) James Cornish, number four (1792–1865), son of James Cornish, number three, and grandson of James Cornish, M.D., was elected Liberal Member of Parliament for Totnes in 1832. Of his occasional speeches in the House of Commons it is recorded

that he strongly supported the Hand-Loom Weavers' Petition. In 1833 he spoke against the Factories Commission, but " his remarks were rendered inaudible by uproar."

Having applied for the Chiltern Hundreds in 1833 he was succeeded by Lord Seymour in February, 1834. In 1837 he inherited Black Hall. Retaining land unlet, he managed personally his considerable estates, took an active part in County affairs, and was High Sheriff of Devon in 1852.

Some account of the Black Hall establishment is given in the MS. reminiscences of my aunt and godmother, Mary Kestell Cornish :

" It was quite an old world life ; laundry maids, and everything was done at home ; a game keeper and under keepers who had their meals in the big kitchen, at a lower table the coachman and stable men, who also had their meals in, at another table. They had their own carpenters and blacksmiths. The servants' hall with its settle and sedan chair in it. The gardens were enchanting, you could walk all day in ' the walks ' through the woods."

James Cornish, M.P., the only member of our family who entered Parliament, left no surviving son, and his estates were divided between two daughters. That of Black Hall was inherited by Esther, who married James Bowden, barrister-at-law, who assumed the surname of Cornish-Bowden. They carried out with filial piety an ideal which had been entertained by James Cornish, that of providing a church for the hamlet of Avonwick situated at the meeting-place of three parishes. Here in 1878 they built at their own expense the Chapel of St. James, Avonwick, which is used and much valued as a village church, although there is no Church Council, for it is in fact a Private Chapel, maintained by the present owner, Hubert Cornish-Bowden.

A memorial tablet above the choir stalls records that " This Chancel is erected to the Glory of God and in loving remembrance of James Cornish of Black Hall, who died 7th September, 1865 . . ."

James Cornish's daughter Elizabeth, who inherited the Manor of Boreston, married Captain, afterwards Admiral, William

Bowden, R.N. (brother of James Cornish-Bowden), who also assumed the name of Cornish-Bowden.*

(9) Charlotte Cornish (1759–1834), only daughter of James Cornish of Teignmouth, married Mr. John Shore of the H.E.I.C.S. in 1786, who was made member of the Supreme Council of Bengal in the same year, created Baronet in 1792, and was Governor-General of India 1793–8. On retirement he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland under the title of Baron Teignmouth of Teignmouth.

The curious succession of accidental circumstances through which the member of a Derbyshire family and owner of land in that county received his territorial title from the Devonshire town of Teignmouth where he had no property, is recounted in the following letter quoted in the *Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of John, Lord Teignmouth*, by his son Lord Teignmouth (1843):

" London, November, 1797.

" My dear Friend,

" Though this may not meet you in India, I am still willing to take the chance of its reaching you. His Majesty, from motives kind to you, objected to ' Shore.' We next thought ' Heathcote ' [Shore's patrimonial property in Derbyshire], but the Duke of Portland started objections to that, on account of two families of that name who might consider themselves entitled to look to the Peerage. It was left to your friends to choose one that was not already occupied; and, in consequence, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Bensley and myself, fixed upon Teignmouth. We selected this title as a good sounding one, and a place that you must naturally have regard for. I trust, My friend, you will approve of what we have done. My love to Lady Teignmouth amd the Little ones; and believe me,

Yours affectionately,

HUGH INGLIS."

(10) Hubert Cornish (1757–1823), attorney-at-law, son of James Cornish of Teignmouth, was secretary to Sir John Shore in India from 1792–1797, afterwards residing in the Barnfield

* In Kinglake's *Crimea* is an interesting account of Lieut. William Bowden's services in H.M.S. *Arethusa* during the siege of Sebastopol.

LADY TEIGNMOUTH (*neé* CORNISH).
1759—1834.

at Exeter, then a new suburb, situated just outside the city wall. As a bachelor, Mol's Coffee House in the Cathedral Close near by (the fine old house now called Worth's) was his frequent resort. This coffee-house was already established in the seventeenth century, when coffee drinking was first customary in England. The " coffee-houses " of that time were the origin of our modern clubs.

In his later years there was a good deal of chaffing between Hubert Cornish and the young bucks of the club. One day, when plans for foot-racing were being discussed, he betted that he would beat them all if he had two yards start on his own course. The day being fixed, he led the way down the High Street and then turned suddenly to the right into one of the " opes," as the very narrow paved paths between rows of old houses are called. " This is my course," he said. The youngsters made a dash, but he was so broad in the shoulder and strong in the elbow that they could not get past, and the old fellow won his bet.

On the intellectual side he was by nature an artist; and, although entirely self-trained, his landscapes have undoubtedly a certain merit. The best known is the panoramic view of Sidmouth, of which an engraving was published in 1815 by Wallis, proprietor of the " Marine Library," which provided a sort of club for residents and visitors of the newly-established watering place. This picture, nine feet long, included the coast from Torbay to Bridport, and comprised more than half the circumference of the horizon. Such panoramas of coastal scenes were at that time not uncommon, but have now gone out of fashion, the modern landscape painter seldom taking more than sixty degrees of arc into his picture. There is, however, no doubt that the impression which coastal and estuarine scenery produces on the sense of sight is essentially panoramic.

Hubert Cornish's connection with Sidmouth was due to the circumstance that his younger brother, George, had established there a hospitable house. Hubert's visits are chronicled in the diary of his niece, Charlotte Cornish, afterwards the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Shore. The most momentous of the visits was that when " Uncle Hubert came back from Paris with his cheeks enriched with a fine pair of *moustachos !* "

Sociable, artistic and musical, he was also business-like in keeping careful accounts of expenditure. In account books one often finds details of the life of old times which the people of the day would not have thought worth while recording in a diary. A small pocket account book of 1809 (before the time of railways) records a journey from Sidmouth to London, a distance of about 160 miles. He travelled in a gig, accompanied by his servant William. Leaving Sidmouth early in the morning, he breakfasted at Axminster. The first night was spent at Crewkerne. Starting next day before breakfast, the second night was spent near Shaftesbury, the third night at Andover, the fourth at Bagshot, and London was reached on the afternoon of the fifth day. At each stopping place there was sufficient time to inspect some local feature of interest, church, abbey or cathedral.

A comparison of the time of travel by horse conveyance and modern express train helps to explain the modern migration of people of leisure from county towns to the West End of London. Exeter, however, still remains to some extent a residential centre, not only on account of distance but also from the position of Devonshire in a terminal peninsula. Thus some of the family of Devon of whom I am writing still resort to Exeter as their residence for the years of retirement.

(11) George Cornish (1762–1829), youngest son of James Cornish of Teignmouth, founded the Sidmouth branch of the family by his marriage with Sarah, only child of John Kestell, army-surgeon, of the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary, and landowner in Salcombe Regis, a parish now included in the Sidmouth Urban District.

George Cornish, who began his professional career as an officer in the Royal Marines, had a narrow escape when H.M.S. *Royal George* sank at Spithead on August 29th, 1782. The following account is given in the *Reminiscences* of the second Lord Teignmouth. *

" One adventure which he narrated to me, as we passed the buoy which marks the wreck of the ' Royal George,' I cannot omit recording. When quartered at Portsmouth he was of a party on the point of going on board the vessel, when, detained

* *Reminiscences of Many Years*, by Lord Teignmouth, Vol. II, p. 296.

by his hairdresser, he kept his friends waiting in their boat, and whilst rallied for his dandyism, as they were quitting the shore, they observed the sudden disappearance of the vessel itself; the impression on the spectators being such, he said, as they might have experienced on the submergence of the Isle of Wight. But for his own supposed misadventure the party would have shared the fate of the unfortunate Kempenfelt and his crew."

In 1794 George Cornish was given a commission in the 76th Foot, and went out to India as A.D.C. to his brother-in-law, Sir John Shore, Governor-General, a post which he held until his return to England in 1798. The copious letters which he wrote to his young wife Sarah, *née* Kestell, then living with her father, Dr. John Kestell, at the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary, are still preserved among our family archives. One of the most interesting has been published in *Bengal Past and Present* (*Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society*, *April–June*, 1918). The incident here narrated occurred on the visit of the Governor-General to the Nabob of Oude, undertaken to insist on the carrying out of certain reforms.

"Lucknow, March 3rd (1797). A Man has just been with me to offer me eight thousand gold mohurs—a gold mohur according to the present exchange is worth two pounds. For this I was literally to do nothing, only refrain from doing injury. I said, from motives of curiosity, that I had no influence one way or the other. This did not signify. The money was at my service if I chose to receive it, and the sole negotiation was to put my hand to my nose as I passed the person that would give it to me. I have had another offer to-day of twelve thousand a year to be paid in England, beside a considerable sum of money down—this arrangement could be concluded without the knowledge of a third person. I have, of course, acquainted Sir John with the offer, and it has so far been advantageous as to give him another clue to the tangled thread of their politics. The man would have given me the money in any mode I should have pointed out, either in a draft for the whole at Calcutta or in money or jewels here. . . . I flatter myself I can now give an illustrious example to young George.*

* The eldest son, born at Ottery 1794, at the time when his father was starting on the voyage to India.

" April. We shall soon depart, and I fancy I shall be a hundred pounds out of pocket by this trip, instead of being a hundred and sixty thousand pounds richer, which I might have been by holding up my finger."

George Cornish's life in Devonshire after retirement is summed up as follows in Lord Teignmouth's *Reminiscences :*

" George Cornish, having married a lady of some fortune, purchased the beautiful estate of Salcombe Hill near Sidmouth, and built upon it a house in which, to the end of his days, he exercised much hospitality and cultivated the friendship and the literary and travelling predelictions of his son's friends."

The parishes of Salcombe Regis and Sidmouth meet at the River Sid, so that the seaside resort, which has always been known as Sidmouth, is in fact partly Sidmouth parish and partly Salcombe Regis parish. When George Cornish returned from India in 1798, watering places in the mild winter climate of the south-west were much sought after, owing to the restriction of continental travelling by the Napoleonic Wars. The site of Salcombe Hill House, built for George Cornish in 1801, although in Salcombe Parish, bore no relation to the old home of the Clapps in Salcombe Valley, the family through whom his wife inherited Salcombe property. Built primarily for the social advantages of Sidmouth, it had also the attraction of a secluded country estate stretching away on the eastern side. A picture of the house, and the following account of its position, are given in a book entitled *The Beauties of Sidmouth Displayed* (printed by John Wallis, 1810):

" On the eastern side of Sidmouth valley, after passing down the Marsh, the River presents itself, across which a neat wooden bridge* conveys the passenger into Salcombe parish. Directly opposite the bridge is the footpath to Salcombe-hill, the mansion of George Cornish, Esq. This edifice, and the yearly improving and beautiful scenery with which it is surrounded, form the ornament of the eastern boundary of Sidmouth. . . . From Mr. Cornish's grounds, which extend to the sea, a near view of

* Since replaced by a stone bridge of one handsome arch. The first stone was laid on Michaelmas Day, 1820, by Cornelia Cornish, aged fourteen, afterwards Mrs. Dudley Ryder.

the town is to be obtained—the little bay in which it is secluded—many of the indentations of the coast—the deep-ribbed side of the High Peak—the western wing of the ever-memorable Tor Bay—and Berry Head, which appear plunging into the distant waves, and marking the line which separates the sky from the land."

The copyholds of the Clapps, to which the Kestells had added, were enfranchised in 1801 A.D. by George Cornish, who became Lord of the Manor in succession to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. During the last thirty years of his life he undertook duties suitable to his position and experience, as J.P., D.L., and Major of the Rolle Troop of Yeomanry.

(12) The migration of a branch of our family to East Devon being due to the marriage of George Cornish in 1792 to Sarah Kestell (1770–1843), an account must now be given of the family of " Kestell of Kestell " in Egloshayle, Cornwall, and of their later place of residence, the interesting little town of Ottery St. Mary. The Kestells of Kestell kept their pedigree carefully from the reign of King John. Their coat of arms is still to be seen beside the entrance arch to the church of Egloshayle in Cornwall. They became allied to many families who were also of ancient lineage, including the Vaughans of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The history of the Kestell family presents many fluctuations of property, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century the land in Egloshayle was heavily mortgaged. When this was followed by acquisition of land in Devonshire, James Kestell, Surgeon, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of John Marker of Ottery, parted with the Egloshayle property and in 1737 migrated to Ottery.

In order to understand family histories of that time we must bear in mind that land formed a much greater part of the total property of the people than it does to-day. The acreage of productive land was comparable with that of the present time, whereas the population was but a small fraction of the present. On the other hand, government and industrial stocks and shares were almost negligible in proportion to those now held.

James Kestell's son John, the last of the family in the male line, was an army surgeon, who served in the Seven Years' War

and was at the battle of Minden in 1759. He married Sarah, daughter and heiress of John Clapp, of Thorn, Salcombe Regis. On retirement from army service, he settled at the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary, situated on the north side of the magnificent church with transeptal towers which is modelled on Exeter Cathedral.

In Sir William Pole's *County of Devon*, written in the seventeenth century, we are told that:

" The manor and hundred of St. Mary Ottery was given by Kinge Edward (called the Confessor) unto th' abbey of St. Mary in Roane; and afterfold by ye chapter of Roane unto John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, w^{h} erected there a quarter college, placinge in the same secular priests. He builded his church heare in imitatonge ye Church of St. Peter's, Exon, wth ye cannons houses round about, standing in a sweete wholsom advanced ground. Unto this colleadge he gave the hundred, manor and tythe, of the whole parish. . . . It was suppressed anno 31 of Kinge Henry 8, and contynewed in the Crowne until of late years."

Further details are given in *The Story of a Devonshire House*, by Lord Coleridge, K.C.:

" Round the great Church before the dissolution of the College in 1545 stood the houses inhabited by the various members of the Collegiate Body. There were houses belonging to the Warden, the Minister, the Sacrist, and the Chanter. There were also the Canon's houses, and there was a Manor Hall, since converted into the Manor House, in which all the secular business of the estate was conducted, the College being Lords of the Manor."

In addition to these, there is the old Grammar School south of the Church.

Dr. John Kestell's daughter and heiress, Sarah, having settled at Sidmouth after her marriage with George Cornish, sold the Ottery Manor House to Mr. Frank Coleridge, younger brother of Sir John Taylor Coleridge. The principal mansion of the Coleridge family, Chanter's House, mostly built in 1882, is on the west side of the Church.

CHAPTER II

(13) The Rev. George James Cornish (1794–1849), eldest son of George Cornish and Sarah, *née* Kestell, was educated at Westminster, the first of our family to enter one of the great Public Schools. When a little over fifteen years of age he obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, then a small establishment with about twenty students. They were younger than the undergraduates of to-day, for boys now remain at the Public School about two years longer than was customary at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

George Cornish's undergraduate friends at Corpus included John Keble, author, some years later, of *The Christian Year;* John Taylor Coleridge, later English Judge, and knighted; and Thomas Arnold, later Head Master of Rugby. John Keble, who used to stay at Salcombe Hill House during vacations, was the devoted friend of both George and his younger brother Hubert, afterwards vicar of Bakewell, both of whom appear to have been in sympathy with the Oxford Movement, generally dated from a sermon preached by Keble in 1833.

The natural beauty of the Sidmouth countryside was very stimulating to Keble's poetic sense. Thus, amongst the poems of *The Christian Year*, that of the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity was inspired by the scene on the cliff-summit of Salcombe Hill:

> "No sounds of wordly toil ascending there;
> Mar the full burst of prayer;
> Lone Nature feels that she may freely breathe,
> And round us and beneath
> Are heard her sacred tones . . ."

More than a hundred years after these lines were written I inherited the cliff lands, and so, although myself devoid of poetic power, I was able to make a practical contribution to

Keble's tribute by dedicating them in perpetuity as an Open Space for the enjoyment of the public, according to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act.

George James Cornish, having taken Holy Orders, stayed for a time at Corpus as Fellow and Tutor, and then became Curate of Salcombe Regis, taking private pupils. In 1819 he married Harriet, daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesdon, Derbyshire, by his wife Lucy, *née* Grimston. In 1821 he took a house in the secluded Salcombe valley of Paccombe, where, as the second Lord Teignmouth writes, in his *Reminiscences of Many Years*, " amidst the streams and woods and rocks of a beautiful valley of Devon he could indulge his poetical taste."

His poems were published posthumously in a volume of *Sermons and Poetical Remains*, collected and arranged by John Keble. " Lines on the River Sid," " The Vale of the Otter," and " High Peak," witness the influence of the surrounding scenery upon his imagination. There is an instructive commentary upon the volume in Sir John Taylor Coleridge's *Memoir of John Keble :*

" The sermons buried the poems. . . . I do not think I am in error when I say that they are so tasteful and finished in composition, so imaginative, so true, and so full of genuine tenderness that they would give pleasure to a larger circle if they were generally known. . . . The reader of *The Christian Year* must have been thankful to Keble for appending to the stanzas on the Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity the exquisite little poem on the Redbreast. It is by Cornish."

In the secluded valleys of Salcombe Regis the peasantry retained, during the eighteen-twenties, a firm belief in " ghosts " —that is to say, the re-appearance of the spirits of the departed. It fell to the lot of the Curate to " lay " one of these ghosts. The narrative is preserved in the MS. *History of Salcombe Regis*, by J. Y. A. Morshead, of which a copy is kept in the public library of Exeter. The record is given in the actual words of John Bastone, a tenant farmer :

" Mr. Lyde's Ghost.

"He was an old Salcombe family and at first appeared in the Orchard, then every year he grew a cock-stride nearer and sat on the road gate. Six ministers were called to lay him but they could not, and next year he got into the cellar, and the next sat down to dinner with them. Then they rode wildish up to Paccombe for Mr. George Cornish, who came with a small Bible, but laid him at once. The reason the others could not was that it takes an Oxford clerk to lay a bad ghost. It was fine to hear Mr. Cornish tell him he was in Hell and lay him."

In 1828 the quiet of the curacy and tutorship was exchanged for the busy life of the united vicarages of Kenwyn and Kea near Truro, an important cure to which George Cornish was appointed on the resignation of the Rev. James Coleridge.

After the revival of a bishopric in Cornwall the commodious vicarage of Kenwyn, with its park-like grounds, became the residence of the Bishop, called Lis Escop, i.e. Bishop's Court.

(14) Charles John Cornish (1802–1879), second son of George and Sarah Cornish, of Salcombe Hill House, matriculated in 1817 at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where Thomas Arnold, afterwards of Rugby, was his tutor. Although not deficient in the sense of scholarship, his natural bent differed from that of his elder and younger brother. Appointed Cornet of Cavalry "in the Honorable United East India Company on the Bengal Establishment," he left for India in 1820, attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1821 and served in "the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry," i.e. of the Bengal Cavalry. In 1827 he was appointed as "Deputy Judge Advocate General" to the "Rajpootanah and Meywar Field Forces," and later attained the rank of Captain. He returned from India in 1830, after his father's death. The ship sailed in August and arrived off Start Point on the fourteenth of December. Leaving the ship, he got into an open boat and after thirty hours' sailing, landed on the Sidmouth beach the following night, walked up to Salcombe Hill House, and was welcomed at the door by his mother, who recognized the sound of his footsteps.

In 1832 he married his cousin, Elizabeth Rhodes Cornish, younger sister of James Cornish, M.P., of Black Hall. Resigning his commission, he settled in Sid Vale. In 1836, when he was

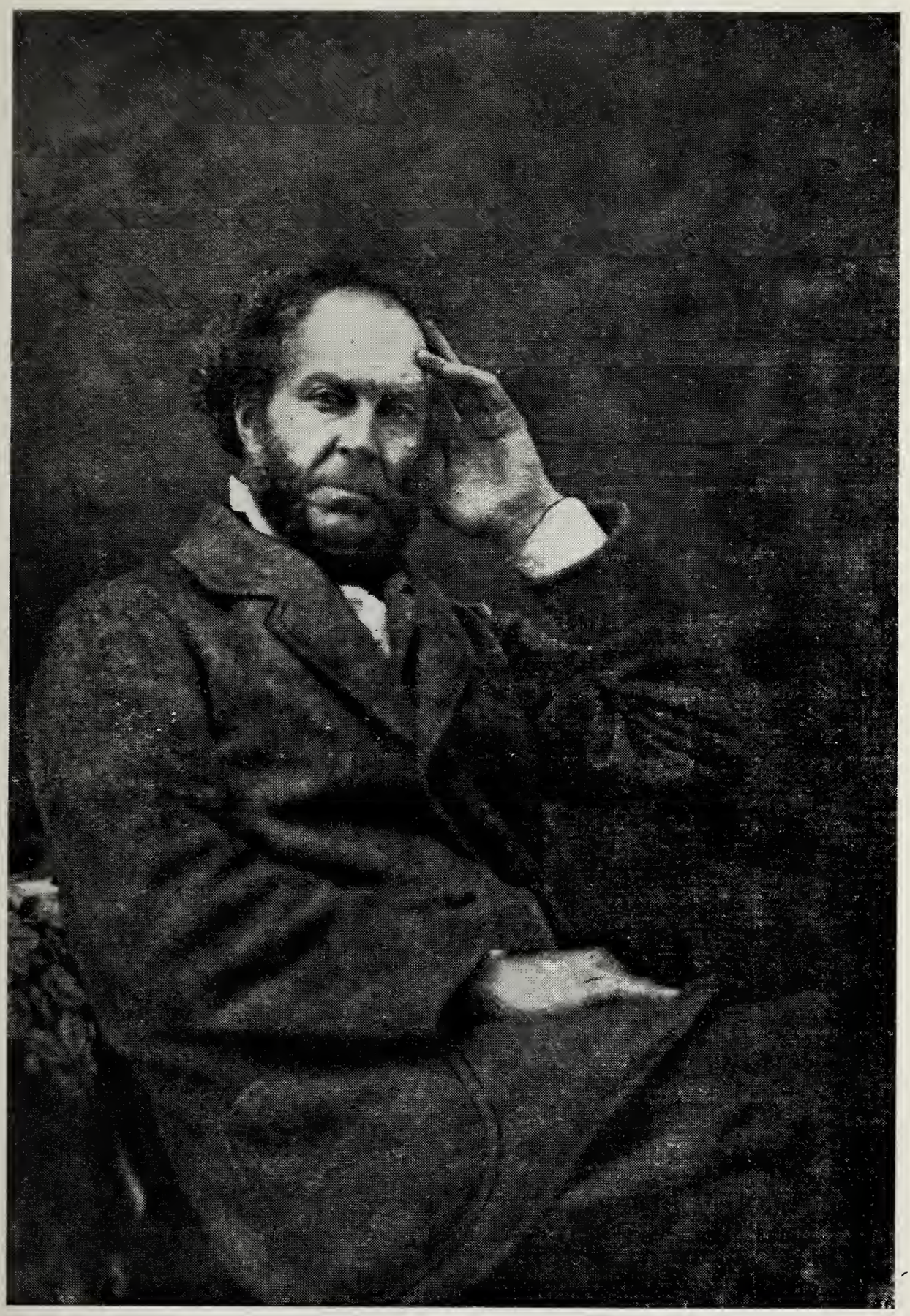
requested to qualify as a magistrate, his mother gave him the estate of Thorn in Salcombe Regis. A few years later he acquired Salcombe House, pleasantly situated by the River Sid, about half a mile from the shore. By this time Sid Vale had become a centre for the family of Cornish. Harriet, widow of the Rev. George Cornish, lived at Beatlands; Esther and Sarah, maiden sisters of Mrs. Charles Cornish, at Blackmore Hall, and Charlotte, *née* Cornish, widow of the Honble. Frederick Shore, at Fort Cottage on the sea front.

Inheriting the cliff lands of South Combe Farm and other property, Charles Cornish farmed much of his land with the interest and enjoyment of a true countryman. In his days the field sports of Salcombe Regis included the hunting of roe deer in the valleys and the shooting of black game on the open common above the cliffs.

In public affairs he was diligent as Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant. The authority of a magistrate was then much greater than to-day. As Professor G. M. Trevelyan says in his *History of England*, "The Justices of the Peace were autocrats of the Countryside" . . . and . . . "until the establishment of County Councils by Lord Salisbury's Ministry in 1888 rural England was still mentally subordinate to the Squires."

Carrying on the duties of magistrate for more than forty years, his combined sense of discipline and kindness obtained such general recognition that many disputes were settled by his advice without being brought into court.

He was also diligent in the preservation of those local customs which had been handed down from antiquity, such as "crying the Neck" when the last load of corn was carried. This was a pagan custom as, I think, was the burning of the ashen faggot at Christmas time, a custom kept up in our own homes, both in Salcombe Regis and, as I well remember, in the Suffolk village of Debenham, of which my father was vicar. The visual impressions of early childhood have a value of their own, and I have no doubt from the memory of my father's face when he laid the faggot on the fire that this had, subconsciously, the character of a religious ceremony.



CHARLES JOHN CORNISH, J.P., D.L.
1802—1879.

Of local history as distinguished from legend, the record of Thorn Farm was my Grandfather's special interest. In the house, situated at the head of the central combe of Salcombe Regis, the monks of Exeter held their manor court from Saxon times, and for centuries supervised the agriculture of the parish, Later on they gave up the agricultural work, and the house with the adjoining farm land was transferred in copyhold to the family of Hooper. They lived there for centuries and were entombed in the south aisle of the Church. This appears to have been a sort of chapel for the old manor house. Here also are the monuments of our family after we acquired the manor; and even in these days when private pews have long been abolished one takes a seat in the south aisle as a matter of habit.

The Hoopers were succeeded by the Clapps as copyholders of Thorn. The Clapps were succeeded by the Kestells and, later, as already narrated, the copyhold was enfranchised by George Cornish; since whose time Thorn has been a freehold.

The remarkable way in which the history of the parish centres round Thorn Farm is clearly shown in Morshead's *History of Salcombe Regis*, which appeared in 1898 as a paper in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association.*

My Grandfather strictly entailed Thorn Farm. When, in 1938, I became life-owner, I embarked upon the study of a feature of the property which is not only more ancient than the house, but probably earlier than the Saxon days when the Sovereign endowed the monks of Exeter with the manor. I refer to the maintenance at the head of the combe of a Thorn Tree, from which the house, the farm, and certain fields derive their name. There is no room for doubt that it was a "Primitive Folk-moot," although it did not happen to come within the purview of the late Lawrence Gomme when he wrote the standard work on that subject.

The Salcombe Regis Thorn, unlike the Glastonbury Thorn, was not consecrated by the tactful piety of a Christian legend; but even as late as the middle of the nineteenth century, the local peasantry were rooted in the belief that the welfare of the parish depended upon the maintenance of its Thorn Tree. Thus, when the tree was blown down in my Grandfather's time, about a

hundred years ago, the people were greatly disturbed; but all was once more well when a new one was planted "with music" and a general holiday.

It is curious that the tradition then so strongly held by the working class escaped the attention of the contemporary local historians. There is no mention of the tree in Edmund Butcher's book on Sidmouth Scenery, nor have I found any reference in P. O. Hutchinson's MS. *History of Sidmouth*, or in local guide-books. Both on this account, and because the tradition seems to have practically died out among the peasantry, I have had a granite monument erected beside the Thorn Tree with an inscription stating its ancient origin.

(15) Robert Kestell Kestell-Cornish (1824–1909), who assumed this surname in 1871, son of the Rev. George James Cornish Vicar of Kenwyn and Kea, was a commoner at Winchester and exhibitioner at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; took Holy Orders and, after occupying several benefices, was consecrated in 1874 Bishop in Madagascar, a diocese more than twice the size of Great Britain. He spent the next twenty-two years in this tropical island, where the beauties of the forest are a compensation for the hardship of exile. His first wife, Dorothy Fountaine, who died in 1869, left three sons and four daughters. The daughter Margaret spent two years in Madagascar (1880–1882), trained the choir of the principal church and taught sewing in the country schools. The second wife, Emma Selina Manning, accompanied the Bishop to Madagascar, assisting in missionary work until her decease in 1882.

An episode of general interest in the Bishop's missionary career is recorded in the *Journal of a Tour of Exploration in the North of Madagascar, June* 15–*Oct.* 22, 1876, *by the Right Rev. Bishop Kestell-Cornish, with map amd five illustrations from the Bishop's sketches, printed for the S.P.G.*, 1877. The official introduction to this Journal gives the following account of the undertaking :—

" Bishop Kestell-Cornish arrived at Tamatave in October of that year (1874) and proceeded to the capital, Antananarivo. The daily extending work which he has had to superintend . . . made it impossible for him to leave until June, 1876, and then the Bishop determined to explore, with a view to future

SALCOMBE HOUSE, SIDMOUTH.

missionary work, the whole of the northern half of Madagascar. . . . It was strictly a tour of exploration ; in many parts which he visited he was not only the first Englishman, but the first European who had ever been seen by the natives."

One of his principal interests was the building of a cathedral and many churches, in which his activities are recorded by Archdeacon E. O. McMahon in a book on *Christian Missions in Madagascar* (1914).

After his return to England in 1896 he was appointed Rector of Down-St.-Mary, Devon.

(16) George Kestell Kestell-Cornish (1856–1925), eldest son of Bishop Robert Kestell-Cornish, educated at Winchester and Keble College, Oxford, entered Holy Orders and became a missionary in Madagascar in 1882, work to which he devoted more than forty years. He wrote a popular commentary on the Acts of the Apostles in Malagasy and translated some of the Epistles into that language. In 1899 he founded St. Augustine's Training College for teachers and catechists at Ambinandrino near the east coast port of Manhanoro of which he was Warden and principal lecturer. Moreover, he took part in the construction, being skilful in handicrafts ; and, having a gift for music, was able to train the choir.

Archdeacon of Madagascar from 1901 to 1919, he was appointed as its Bishop in the latter year, an office which he held until his decease in 1925. One of his services as Bishop was the maintenance of good relations between the Anglican Mission and the officials of the French Government which had constituted Madagascar a colony in 1896.

In 1885 he married Sarah Louisa Champernowne, daughter of the Rev. E. Champernowne, Rector of Dartington, near Totnes, by his wife Elizabeth, *née* Keble. She joined actively in missionary labours, and after the death of her husband spent another four years at this work in Madagascar.

(17) Another connection with the Keble family was the marriage of Vaughan Kestell Kestell-Cornish (youngest son of Bishop Robert Kestell-Cornish) with Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Keble by his second wife Mary, *née* Turner.

Among the stations to which Vaughan Kestell-Cornish was appointed in the Consular service was that of St. Pierre and Miquelon, tiny islands in the Atlantic ten miles from the southern coast of Newfoundland; all that remains to France of her former North American possessions. The islands are situated near the great Newfoundland Bank, whose shallow waters are the world's most important cod-fishery. The population of the islands, which is entirely French, is increased during the fishing season (May to October, inclusive) by fishermen from France. The industry is supported by a Government subsidy, due to its value as a training for the navy.

The contrast of scene and climate with the tropical island of Zanzibar, Vaughan Kestell-Cornish's first appointment, is a good illustration of the vicissitudes of the Consular service. St. Pierre and Miquelon are on the edge of the Labrador Current flowing from the Arctic regions, which not only makes a cold climate but is accompanied by much fog, caused, as I understand, by the vicinity of the warm Gulf Stream. The winter temperature is as low as that of Iceland, there are no trees on wind-swept Miquelon, and the inclemency of the season is curiously illustrated by the fact that every house has a moveable porch put up in winter as a shelter from the bitter winds charged with frozen particles which penetrate the smallest fissures.

(18) Robert Vaughan Kestell-Cornish (1895–1918), eldest son of Vaughan Kestell Kestell-Cornish by his wife Lucy, *née* Keble, was in the sixth form at Sherborne School when the First World War broke out in August, 1914. He then entered Keble College as a cadet, and was given a temporary commission, subsequently changed for a permanent commission, in the Dorset Regiment, with which he served continuously on the Western Front. Under ordinary conditions he would probably not have entered the Army, for neither the Kestell-Cornishes nor the Kebles had followed this profession, yet in the Army he found his true *métier*.

In December, 1917, I went to call upon him at his dug-out in a canal bank near Ypres. Quiet and gentle in manner, affectionate in disposition, yet happy in this stormy life, the rank and file were devoted to him. Moreover, during my many tours on the

ROBERT KESTELL-CORNISH, D.D.
Bishop in Madagascar.
1824—1909.

Western Front, where I lectured on Strategic Geography at the Army and Corps Schools, I heard glowing accounts of his personality and achievements from senior officers.

The occasion on which he first distinguished himself was during the awful surprise of the first gas attack on May 1st, 1915. There was no protection, and so many were *hors de combat* that there was a withdrawal. Like everyone else in the front line, Robin, as we call him, was suffering greatly from the chlorine gas, but with the aid of two or three men, also suffering, he worked a machine-gun placed upon the summit of a conical eminence near Ypres called "Hill 60," and inflicted such casualties upon the Germans that they were unable to storm the hill, which was maintained until British reinforcements arrived. For this service he was awarded the M.C. When I visited Hill 60 I saw that, although only a gentle swelling of the ground, there was a uniform slope extending over a large arc on the German side, making the position ideal for machine-gun fire.

In November, 1916, he won the Bar to the M.C. The Company which he then commanded held a portion of the trench line which came under such heavy fire that the Company, after sustaining great losses, was withdrawn and replaced by another. No sooner had the new Company taken over than the Germans attacked and drove them out of the trench. Robin, on his own initiative, and although suffering from trench-foot, returned at once with the remnant of his Company, drove out the enemy and re-established the line. Then his feet would bear him no longer and when a relief came he was carried back.

Another incident in his career is narrated in C. O. G. Douie's *Memories of* 1914–18, contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*, from which the following is a condensed quotation :

"Never have I met anyone so full of the joy of life, yet so careless to preserve it, as my friend Robin Kestell-Cornish. He had the rare power of inspiring courage by his presence. Time and again I have seen the amazing power which he could wield over men who held him in sincere affection and absolute trust. Just before the battle of the Somme an order came through that an advanced trench was to be dug 'at any cost.' The

Company crept man by man into 'No-Man's Land.' There they lay digging in a desperate effort to gain even a few inches of cover. The German machine-guns swept up and down the line, and rifle grenades came over unceasingly. Through the summer night (the moon was almost full) Kestell-Cornish walked up and down the line disdaining to take cover, encouraging his men to ever greater efforts, succouring the wounded, staying at the side of the dying. But for the force of his example, the trench could not have been dug. By some miracle he was not hit."

He was gazetted Adjutant to a Dorset Regiment in November, 1916, and given a Staff appointment in September, 1917. He was twice wounded. The second time his leg was so badly broken that amputation was necessary. Unable to recover from the effect he died on June 17th, 1918, in hospital at Wimereux, aged twenty-two, after four years in the concentrated life of active service.

In 1939, when the Second World War broke out, his younger brother Geoffrey Kestell-Cornish, then aged thirty-six, was curate in Honiton, Devon. He joined the Army as a Chaplain, was stationed in Egypt, and in 1941 went with the Expeditionary Force to Greece, where he served in a General Hospital. When our Forces had to evacute Greece he was offered a passage. This opportunity he declined, as the sick and wounded in the hospital could not be evacuated and he felt that his duty lay with them. Thus he became a voluntary prisoner. At the present time of writing (1942) he is in a prison camp in Germany, but whatever may be the trials of such a life a Chaplain has the consolation that he can carry on his duties.

The two younger brothers, Arthur and Cuthbert, are serving in the Royal Air Force and in a Middlesex Regiment.

(19) Charles John Cornish (1834–1913), father of the present Author, was the eldest son of Charles John Cornish, J.P., D.L., of Salcombe House, Sidmouth. Educated at Eton, in Evans' House, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he graduated in 1855, was ordained 1858, and appointed Vicar of Debenham, East Suffolk, in 1859, a living which he held until 1882, when he became Rector of Childrey, near Wantage, a living then in

Captain ROBERT V. KESTELL-CORNISH, M.C.
1895—1918.

the gift of Corpus College. In 1856 he married Anne Charlotte Western (1856–1887), by whom he had three sons ; and secondly in 1893 Fanny Theresa Ashmore, in whose pleasant residence at Fleet, Hampshire (called " Thurlestone " after the place of our family origin), he spent the comfortable years which followed his retirement in 1905.

The outstanding event in the parochial life at Debenham was the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, which initiated the general and compulsory education whereby the poorer classes in England learnt to read and write.

At Debenham there was an endowment, Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity, which provided elementary instruction for boys, so that the only requirement under the new Act was the establishment of a school for girls and infants. My father, however, an enthusiast for education, felt that the Hitcham endowment should no longer be devoted to the ordinary curriculum of a primary school but applied to a higher grade of education. It should be noted that this was long before the passing of a Secondary Education Act. He drew up and submitted to the Charity Commission a " New Scheme " for co-ordination of the boys' and girls' school and the provision of a higher standard of instruction. The scheme was adopted promptly by the Charity Commissioners, which clearly indicates that its author was no mere amateur in the drafting of rules and regulations. At Oxford he had taken his degree in Law and History, and the natural bent of his mind was definitely legal. The Hitcham Endowment was in the hands of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The Manager of the school had hitherto been the vicar of a neighbouring parish of which the College held the advowson, but when the New Scheme came into operation the College appointed the Vicar of Debenham as Manager, and this task became one of the chief occupations of the remaining years of my father's incumbency. The fixing of fees was left to his discretion, and he graduated these according to the income of the parents, adding thus to the revenues of the school. Acquiescence in this autocratic arrangement was mainly due to the fact that in the earlier years of his incumbency the respect, and indeed affection, of the parishioners had been won by his devoted

service in the nursing of the sick, particularly in an outbreak of small-pox. In those days, be it remembered, there were no parish nurses.

The establishment of the school came at about the middle of his incumbency, leaving sufficient time to secure success before his transference to the Corpus living of Childrey, near Wantage. The importance which the school attained was due, however, not only to the endowment and good management but also to the situation of the parish. Debenham, with a population of more than a thousand, was a metropolitan village with shops and manufactures, for there was no town within eight miles. Some of the children from the neighbourhood who attended the school boarded in the village from Monday to Friday.

Now, more than sixty years after its foundation, the school is a Senior Church Area School for Debenham and the twelve surrounding parishes.

(20) Charlotte (1840–1908), eldest daughter of Charles John Cornish of Salcombe House, became a London resident on her marriage with Hans Sotheby in 1864, and occupied 93, Onslow Square, South Kensington, for the rest of her life. Hans Sotheby, a person of ample means, was a scholar and devotee of art, a combination particularly well suited to my Aunt Charlotte's tastes and ideals. In ten years of married life their London society was closely linked with the æsthetic movement of the day, and their winter travels were directed to Italy, especially to Florence and Rome.

During her widowhood Aunt Charlotte not only continued her reading of the classics but embarked upon the somewhat unusual study of Byzantine and Modern Greek. Becoming convinced that this later literature did not receive sufficient attention at the Universities, she bequeathed a fund for the promotion of the study of the language and literature of Byzantine and Modern Greece at Oxford. This endowment was supplemented by a bequest from her second husband, Ingram Bywater, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford; and the foundation is now known as the Bywater and Sotheby Professorship of Byzantine and Modern Greek Language and Literature.

By the late eighteen-seventies the large drawing room of the London house had become a store of beautiful objects which were beautifully arranged, not grouped after the manner of a museum, as is often the way of collectors. There was, of course, plenty of blue china, the feature chosen by du Maurier in *Punch* as symbolic of the æsthetic movement. A splendid piece of tapestry covered one of the walls. There were framed specimens of art needlework, which was a favourite handicraft of ladies influenced by the teaching of William Morris and Burne Jones. There were pictures of sacred subjects brought from Italy, and Italian silver ware, of which the finest specimen was a tall lamp which has been faithfully depicted by J. S. Sargent, R.A., in the portrait of Ingram Bywater, now at the Tate Gallery.

A large selection of the objects of beauty was bequeathed to the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, and Walter Crane's portrait of Mrs. Bywater was added by her niece, Mrs. Charles Cornish.

Professor Ingram Bywater, Aunt Charlotte's second husband, had developed the artistic sense in one direction, and became a collector of those early printed books which retained the artistic tradition of manuscript times. Aunt Charlotte quickly learnt to appreciate this aspect of beauty, and co-operated in the collection of the choice specimens which are now placed in the " Bywater Room " of the Bodleian Library of Oxford.

(21) Cornelia (1844–1915), daughter of Charles John Cornish of Salcombe House, Sidmouth, married in 1869 James Jenkins, owner of Brock Hill Cottage, on the border of Winkfield and Warfield, two miles north-east of Bracknell, Berks.

During her widowhood of more than thirty years, Aunt Cornelia lived in this " cottage," which, with its charming grounds, became a true home, the annual change being provided by the art and society of Italy in winter time.

The nucleus of the cottage, as I am told, was a Hunting Box used by Royalty before the enclosure of Windsor Forest. One piece after another was added according to requirements, so that finally there were three separate staircases leading to many bedrooms on the upper floor. The grounds of garden and meadow were some twelve acres, with an old red-brick cottage where the

gardener lived. Aunt Cornelia's cottage had " the double coach-house " which was usual for " the cottage of gentility."

Although the distance from Charing Cross is only about five-and-twenty miles, Winkfield and Warfield enjoyed the complete quiet of a remote countryside owing to protection from through traffic and suburban development by their situation not more than three miles west of Windsor Great Park, which, with its adjuncts, occupies a whole quadrant on the east, deflecting the main roads from Staines Bridge, left and right, to Ascot and Windsor town.

The surface of the land in Winkfield, Warfield and Bracknell is modelled in gently rounded undulations on a small scale, so that the progress of a mile completely changes the encircling horizon. There are pleasant footpaths through the fields, meadow and arable, of which many charming water-colours by Aunt Cornelia were hung in the study which was allotted to the present Author. These were not sketches done on the spot, but from memory, her rule being to let the lapse of memory do the selection required by art.

The second way of enjoying the local scenery was by the afternoon drive in an open Victoria with a well-matched pair of cobs. All the time there was a pleasant accompaniment of sound as the hoofs, falling on the road, rang out the changes from four to eight as the horses were in or out of step. Driving at nine miles an hour along the winding roads with their flowering hedgerows, and home by way of Swinley Forest, we got a much better impression of the beauty of the scene than could have been obtained by spinning along swiftly in the motor car. It is in country of more open character, such as the moorlands of the North, that the swift motor is a good means of outlook, not in the country where roads twist in and out among the fields.

(22) Mary Kestell Cornish (1849–1934) was the youngest daughter of Charles John Cornish, of Salcombe House, Sidmouth. Her mother, Elizabeth Rhodes, *née* Cornish, died in 1853, and Minnie, as she was known throughout her life, was taken to Blackmore Hall, Sidmouth, under charge of her mother's eldest sister, Esther Cornish. On Great-Aunt Esther's death in 1861

Minnie returned to Salcombe House, and in 1869, when both her sisters had married, she took over the management of the house during the rest of her father's life. These ten years of a companionship perfect in affection and community of tastes were perhaps the happiest in all her long life.

After her father's death in 1879 she lived on at Salcombe House until 1900. During the latter part of this time she devoted herself to the care of dear old Paddon, who had been her nurse at Blackmore Hall.

On leaving Salcombe House, her sister Cornelia provided her with a *pied-à-terre* at Brock Hill Cottage, near Bracknell; but she became mainly a London resident, making occasional tours on the Continent. Of these the most enterprising, in company with her elder sister Charlotte, then a widow, extended as far as Nijni Novgorod, with a voyage down the Volga, and visits to Kief, Sevastopol, Broussa and Constantinople.

She was the last survivor of her generation, and during the later years of her life the member of the family with whom she was most concerned was her nephew and godson, the present Author. When she passed away in 1934 at the age of eighty-five she left her share of the land at Salcombe Regis to me. Thus I became possessed of the farm of South Combe, which includes the cliff summit of Salcombe Hill, the highest cliff on the south coast of Devon, with a magnificent view of the great bay which extends from the Isle of Portland on the east to beyond Torquay on the west, the farm which, as already mentioned, I have dedicated in perpetuity as an Open Space.

(23) Francis Warre Cornish (1839–1916), who assumed the surname of Warre-Cornish, was the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Hubert Kestell Cornish, Vicar of Bakewell, by his first wife, Louisa, daughter of Francis Warre.

Elected "on the foundation" of Eton, i.e. as a Colleger not Oppidan, he gained the Newcastle Scholarship and, proceeding to King's College, Cambridge, was placed third in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and elected Fellow of King's.

All who feel the influence of picturesque environment will realize the good fortune of those who, after a boyhood amidst

the architectural surroundings of Eton and Windsor, spend their undergraduate days beside the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, of a pattern corresponding to St. George's, Windsor, and Eton College Chapel, and in the neighbourhood of those Cambridge Colleges of old red brick similar in style and material to Eton College.

In 1861 he returned to Eton as a master. In 1866 he married Blanche, daughter of the Hon. W. Ritchie, and was a housemaster for many years. A description of the home life is given in *The Nineteenth Century Childhood*, written by their daughter Mary (Mrs. Desmond MacCarthy):

" Our home . . . was a flat-roofed, rambling, yellow-brick house with a balcony, and a magnolia tree climbing up its walls on the garden side. . . . In the quiet, comfortable study, with his white hair and a look of being half a mediæval saint and half a country squire, my father sits correcting Latin verses at a great writing table, while little boys knock at his door and come in bringing him their books. . . . He has a detached imaginative grasp of all their characters, and looks up kindly over his eyeglasses at them ; and says something always kind, but often too clever for them ; some of them see what he means when they they have left the room and thought it over ; others give it up."

In 1893 he was appointed Vice-Provost of Eton. The new home, part of the College building, is thus described in *The Nineteenth Century Childhood :*

" When I was twelve years old . . . we moved into the Cloisters, which became our home until he died. The windows of our stately Elizabethan house looked over the Fellows' garden upon the Thames on one side, and on the other upon a meadow, through which a rapid brook flowed under the willows to join the river ; and in the distance, above higher trees, rose the towers and battlements of Windsor Castle. . . . Often as we sat late in the evening in the Cloisters drawing room with windows open to the still night, there would be wafted across the river, clear and faint, the enchanting lilt of the ' Last Post,' sounded on the bugle from the Castle garrison."

On the west side of the house a door leads to the College Dining Hall, fifteenth century with high-pitched roof, where the

FRANCIS WARRE-CORNISH.
VICE-PROVOST OF ETON.
1839—1916.

Vice-Provost would take the present Author when his guest to the High Table, where we sat down to lunch after the choristers had sung the Latin grace.

Another door led from the house, or " Lodging," to the College Library, of which Cousin Frank, as we called him, had charge. He discovered and added to the treasures of the Library. He was, indeed, a keen bibliophile, his speciality the early printed books of the Aldine Press, the famous publication office established in Venice in the late fifteenth century, with a store of early models of Greek characters and of elegant type for Latin books.

His own library was in an upper storey of the turret on the south-east corner of the Lodging. Here, with the beautiful outlook over garden, river and castle ; in quietude, and no longer occupied with the duties of tutor and house-master, he wrote books which give some idea of the all-round culture of his reflective mind. These include the volume *Jane Austen* in *The English Men of Letters Series*, *A History of the Church of England in the Nineteenth Century*, a volume on *Chivalry* in *The Social England Series*, and the contemplative novel, *Sunningwell.*

It was the custom of the family to spend the end of the Season in London, where his holiday occupations are described by his daughter in the book already quoted :

" We see (him) off affectionately, at the front door, in his scholarly black morning coat, and Ruskinian-blue tie drawn through a ring. . . . He may be going to the London Library to look up some point for the book on Mediæval Chivalry which he is writing, or to look in at Sotheby's to see some Elzevirs that he feels with pain will certainly be bought for America ; then he will probably call on an old lady at St. James's Palace ; or visit the Athenæum . . . or hear an anthem at the Abbey before he has finished his day."

His culture was not only literary, for he was a good pianist, a student of art, and a lover of natural scenery, for which he had the opportunity of enjoyment at his holiday-house in Lynton, on the north coast of Devon.

The picture by " Spy " in *Vanity Fair* (September, 1901) shows his appearance in the regulation costume of term-time.

References to the household in reminiscences of Old Etonians are often concerned with Mrs. Warre-Cornish, whose thoughtful habit gave the impression of absent-mindedness, but whose conversation, although entirely unpredictable, was often witty and never dull.

(24) William Hubert Warre-Cornish, C.B.E. (1872–1934), always known as Hubert, was Colleger at Eton, undergraduate at King's College, Cambridge, took his degree in 1896, and later entered the Scottish Education Department, in which he remained for the rest of his life, quartered in the London office. His departmental career, long, diligent and highly efficient, does not lend itself to description. There is, however, one brief but grateful testimony to his educative influence which the present writer must record. A delightful companion, and never censorious, there radiated from his personality an ethical and cultural influence from which I never ceased to benefit until he passed away, all too soon.

His eldest son, Francis Hubert Warre-Cornish (b. 1908), Colleger at Eton, obtained the Newcastle Scholarship, matriculated at King's College, Cambridge, and was placed in the first class of the Classical Tripos. Appointed later a master at Eton and Librarian of the College, he was, so far, repeating the career of his grandfather, the Vice-Provost. During the Second World War, however, he transferred his activities to mastership in a Secondary School evacuated from London to Cornwall. As I understand the matter, such transference in the sphere of tuition on the part of first-class scholars of Public School and University is of real service in preparation for the post-war world.

His younger brother, Philip Warre-Cornish (b. 1912), who became an architect, obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers on the outbreak of the Second World War. Stationed in the Egyptian Command, his artistic aptitudes have been applied to the work of camouflage which is so essential in the open, sunlit desert. It is curious to note how, under modern conditions of attack from the air, Man has resorted to similar devices of protective colouring to those employed by creatures threatened with attack from birds of prey.

(25) Gerald Warre Warre-Cornish (1875–1916), son of the Vice-Provost of Eton, obtained a Double-first in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, and took Holy Orders; but relinquished them and was a layman when appointed Lecturer in Greek at Manchester University. On the outbreak of the First World War (1914–1918) he took a commission in the Somerset Light Infantry and served on the Western Front. In 1916 he was killed when leading his company in an attack from the trenches. Among his belongings was found a muddy book containing the MS. of a translation of the First and Second Epistle to the Corinthians and part of the Epistle to the Ephesians. This new interpretation was afterwards published under the title of *St. Paul from the Trenches.*

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(26) The sons of the Rev. Hubert Kestell Cornish by his second marriage with Theophania Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Bowater J. Vernon, not being of literary bent, entered the professions of Civil Engineer, Architect and Electrician. Of the four daughters, Edith Theophania, born 1860, chose a line of life which must be recorded both as an instance of idealism in our family and for its relation to a religious movement of late Victorian times.

In 1892 Edith Theophania Cornish entered St. Margaret's Convent, East Grinstead, Sussex, and in 1895 became a nun. Thus at the present time Sister Julitta, as now designated, has been associated with the Sisterhood for fifty years.

The Sisterhood or Convent at East Grinstead was founded by the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D. (1818-1866), who belonged to the advanced High Church party. He became Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, in 1846, where he occupied a charming residence in the quadrangle of this seventeenth-century almshouse which impresses the visitor as the perfect home for a hymnologist.

In those days all country districts were badly in want of nurses for the poor, and this need was particularly urgent in Ashdown Forest, near East Grinstead, because of the prevalence of malaria and typhoid. In 1845 a Sisterhood belonging to the Anglican Communion had been founded in London, and the example was soon followed in other places. Dr. Neale founded St. Margaret's Sisterhood, East Grinstead, in 1855. Nine Sisters occupied a small, barely furnished house. By 1859 five houses were

occupied. The number of Sisters increased rapidly, subscriptions poured in, and in 1865 the foundation stone was laid of the great building now known as St. Margaret's Convent, East Grinstead, erected at the cost of £70,000. Here accommodation is provided for sixty Sisters, for a school and orphanage. This has now become the Mother House of more than thirty St. Margaret Sisterhoods in Britain and abroad.

The Sisters are celibate, and give up their private property, which is placed in a common fund. Their chapels closely resemble those of the Roman Catholic Church. The Sisters' habit is grey, not black, owing to the clever thought of Dr. Neale that sombre garments are apt to alienate children.

CHAPTER III

(27) Charles John Cornish, F.Z.S. (1858–1906), eldest son of the Rev. Charles John Cornish by his first wife, Anne Charlotte, *née* Western, was educated at Charterhouse and was scholar of Hertford College, Oxford. He obtained his " Blue " in Association Football in 1883, took his B.A. in the Classical School in 1884, and in that year was appointed an assistant master at St. Paul's School, which had recently been moved from the City to Hammersmith, and was under the High Mastership of the celebrated Mr. F. W. Walker, a friend of my father since their undergraduate days at Corpus.

Charles Cornish lived at first with friends in a comfortable, indeed luxurious, flat at Kensington, but his tastes were so entirely countrified that urban surroundings were intolerable, and he soon moved to lodgings beside the Thames on the border of Hammersmith and Chiswick, where the tidal river was the foreground of the view, whilst the Chiswick reservoirs on the further side kept the right bank free from buildings, so that there was an open sky.

After his marriage in 1893 with Edith, daughter of Sir John Thornycroft, F.R.S., designer and builder of torpedo boats, of Eyot Villa, Chiswick, and Bembridge, Isle of Wight, he took a villa on Chiswick Mall, overlooking the Thames.

In 1886 he began to write articles on natural history and country life in *St. James's Gazette.* His writings, based entirely upon personal observation, took a place in journalism somewhat similar to those of Richard Jefferies, whose work was then nearly at an end. C. J. Cornish, as he was generally known, had not only great powers of observation both for scenery and, more particularly, natural history, but an unsurpassed visual memory. Thus a long day of shooting, fishing or ordinary rambling, with no interruption for making notes or sketching, could be recorded

with zest and enjoyment in full detail. It happened fortunately that the holiday arrangements of St. Paul's, a day school, provided the opportunity for a weekly visit to the country. Instead of the half-holidays of Wednesday and Saturday customary at Public Schools, there was a weekly whole-holiday on Saturday, so that a master was free from Friday afternoon until Monday morning. Thus, with the Christmas, Easter and Summer vacations added, there was ample opportunity for country life and sport. During vacation, as well as in term time, he was accustomed to write during some hours of every day. He attributed his powers of description to the careful study of Virgil, particularly the Georgics, which had been part of his work when an undergraduate at Oxford.

From 1890 he contributed a weekly article on natural history or country life to the *Spectator*, and in 1895 re-published a selection of these articles as a volume entitled *Life at the Zoo*. This had an immediate success, and from then onwards he had an assured place in the literary world.

He assisted in the foundation of the illustrated weekly, *Country Life*, which has contributed so much to the public appreciation of England's beauty. At St. Paul's school, in addition to class teaching, he founded a successful Field Club in 1896. Full of energy, and capable of working double tides, he seemed destined for a long life of useful activity, but an accident which happened when out shooting sowed the seeds of an ailment which caused his death in 1906 at the comparatively early age of forty-seven.

Of the many obituary notices in the leading journals, that in the *Athenæum* may be quoted for its accurate and comprehensive description :

" He belonged to the school of outdoor naturalists of which White of Selborne and Richard Jefferies may be taken as types. . . . A keen and successful sportsman both with rod and gun, he delighted to describe the incidents of famous shoots. . . . He was no less at home in writing of old churches or farmhouses. . . . The secret of his success, both as writer and teacher, and of the charm which attracted everyone who came near him, lay in his intensely sympathetic nature."

Looking back now from the year 1942, I am convinced that if his capabilities are to be properly assessed we must consider what would have been his contribution in later life to the work of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and of the Town and Country Planning Association. In his book on *Wild England of To-day*, published in 1895, many problems of the present time are clearly foreseen. Writing of the pine and heather country, then already mostly in the hands of builders, he pointed out that Wolmer Forest, being Crown property, might be preserved open and wild; that the Crown Forest of Swinley, not far from Bracknell, Ascot and Camberley, might be retained as a National Park, and that the finest sea-cliffs might be purchased by the nation and included in protected areas. These proposals are of the same kind as those which now require consideration for the reconstruction of the countryside after the Second World War.

(28) After the death of C. J. Cornish in 1906 his widow Edith lived for some years with her parents, Sir John and Lady Thornycroft, at Eyot Villa, Chiswick, and their country house, Steyne, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

When the First World War broke out in August, 1914, her daughter Phyllis, then in her twenty-first year, had already acquired a seafaring capacity from the Thornycroft family. Acquainted with the management of boats, and unaffected by roughness of the sea, she was able to share in the working of a Bumboat, that is to say a boat carrying provisions and other supplies to naval vessels lying off the shore.

Bembridge peninsula, the eastern promontory of the Isle of Wight, in old days called the Isle of Bembridge, is flanked on the north side by Bembridge Harbour, well-sheltered, but with such small depth of water that it is only a haven for small craft. This has long been a favourite resort for the sporting type of yachtsman who manages his boat single-handed. One of these was Phyllis's adopted uncle, Mr. Charles Ricardo. He was so devoted to the sea that he ran away from Eton and sailed round the world "before the mast." Although later on induced to spend some years at business in the City, he took the earliest opportunity for retirement, and settled at Bembridge for yachting.

In 1914 he had a twenty-six foot motor-launch, the *Catapult*. A few days after the beginning of the war he took out some newspapers to the destroyers and patrol boats guarding Spithead, the eastern entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. He then learnt that there were many small needs besides newspapers for which there was a keen demand: cigarettes, fish-hooks, writing-pads, and milk for the ship's kitten; and so, within a week, the *Catapult* was supplying these wants, and in addition carried a lending library, mainly for the engineers. Ricardo did the navigation, the supplies being managed jointly by Phyllis Cornish and Mary Leeds, a second "adopted niece." Not many weeks elapsed, however, before the Admiralty issued an order prohibiting any private boat from proceeding beyond the buoy a short way outside Bembridge Harbour. By this time the *Catapult* was in such demand that she was allowed to fly a red burgee, being thus officially recognized as a Bumboat for the Portsmouth Defence Flotilla. The crew were entered as "Ricardo, Cornish and Leeds," without the committal of Christian names.

After the termination of the war Phyllis wrote the *Letters of a Bumboat Woman* for *Country Life*. These record useful war-work, and also provide evidence of an aptitude for picturesque description which recalls her father's genius. Thus for the purpose of a family record it seems advisable to give the following condensed quotation from the two published articles and another which remains in MS.:

"We used to go out at about 10 a.m. and got back by 3.30 p.m. You could hand a man half-a-dozen eggs as the launch came up on a wave, take his money when she rose on the next, get half the sea down the back of your neck at the third, and give him his change on the fourth. On really bad days we threw what was throwable to the crew of a submarine. Later we used a shrimping net with a long handle. But there were days when the sea and ships behaved themselves, and even submarines were at rest. In the intervals of business the ship's company of *Catapult* took a dish of tea on many and various ships. The most thoroughly cheerful tea-parties were those on the most ancient and amicable of all the submarines. When we went alongside we were tired, cold and hungry; then going down below we found a cheerful blaze of electric light reflected from

a hundred shining gadgets. The crew managed to efface themselves, except when a large fist reached over one's shoulder to refill one's cup with amazingly strong tea.

" Towards the end of 1915 I obtained leave of absence from my duties on the Bumboat to get married in Egypt (to Captain Herbert Tomkinson, Worcestershire Yeomanry, now of The Pool House, Astley-near-Stourport, Worcs.).

" Returning to Bembridge late in 1915, the anchorage had grown enormously, shipping as far as the eye could see; old destroyers, new destroyers, mine-sweepers and monitors, seaplanes on patrol and air-ships out for exercise, trawlers by dozens, train-ferries, armed yachts, food ships, hospital ships, C.M.B.'s, motor launches and boats bearing observation balloons.

" The anchorage in a fog was eerie. How ships ever passed in and out safely at night was a miracle. Even in the day-time it was uncanny. Ship after ship loomed up from the fog, looking three times its proper size, and even our best friends ghostly and unfamiliar. From all around came the worried voices of unseen ships. Deep sirens from big steamers, so low that one could feel the fog shake and vibrate to the note, and the keen Woo-oo-oo-*oop* of the destroyers outside, exactly like hounds answering one another in concert, and the pathetic ding, dong of bells on the sailing ships at anchor.

" For the last two years Fritz's unsavoury methods had driven us to use traps as we would for vermin, and so there were sailing ships and other craft not so harmless as they seemed. These Q boats were complete in their apparent innocence, even to fat brown retrievers and the skipper's missus in a sun bonnet, and much inconvenienced by her petticoats."

(29) James George Cornish (1860–1938), second son of the Rev. Charles John Cornish, was educated at Haileybury and Hertford College, Oxford, obtaining First Class Honours in the School of Modern History. Having taken Holy Orders, he was Curate in Faringdon, Berks (1892–3), Rector of East Lockinge, Berks (1893–3), and Vicar of Sunningdale, Berks (1903–19).

In 1894 he married Martha (d. 1936), eldest daughter of Richard Foster of Chislehurst, a London Merchant well known for his generous contributions to church building in the poorer

districts of London suburbs, where, in the years before her marriage, Martha devoted herself to parish work. Well acquainted with parochial duties, and moreover possessing a private fortune at the time of marriage, she enabled her husband to carry out many schemes of betterment which would otherwise have been beyond his power.

In 1919 James Cornish resigned his incumbency and retired to Sidmouth, where he spent the remaining nineteen years of his life at Salcombe House, the delightful residence formerly the home of our Grandfather. Although technically in retirement, the years at Sidmouth and Salcombe Regis were, in fact, those in which he obtained the fullest opportunity for the exercise both of his natural faculties and professional training. A good idea of these can be obtained from the *Reminiscences of Country Life* posthumously published from MS. which he left, to which was added the reprint of a paper contributed to the *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries.*

Several of the farms in Salcombe Regis which had belonged to George Cornish, Lord of the Manor, but had since been sold, were now bought back. One of these was North Combe, which occupies a key position in the Salcombe Valley next to, and below, the Church and Church Town hamlet. This is a part of the valley which would lend itself to profitable development for building, but is specially important to reserve entirely for agriculture if the combe is to be preserved in its unsurpassable beauty. This farm is still kept free from building by his daughter Miriam (Mrs. Edmund Page, of Ivythorn Manor, Street, Somerset).

Of the special activities of James Cornish in Sidmouth and Salcombe Regis two may be mentioned as illustrating the scope and character of his contribution to the life of the place to which our branch of the Cornish family belongs. The first is the building of Woolbrook Church. The Woolbrook suburb of Sidmouth being badly in need of a place of worship, a temporary chapel was erected where James Cornish helped in the services. Later, a committee was formed for the building of a church, and through James Cornish's local knowledge and perseverance this was constructed of stone brought from the long-disused quarry of

Dunscombe from which the ancient towers of Sidmouth and Salcombe Regis Church had been built. By the combination of this fine material and the skilful design of an eminent architect the new Chapel of St. Francis, Woolbrook, is undoubtedly by far the best ecclesiastical building of modern times in Sidmouth or its neighbourhood.

The other characteristic activity which may be selected for mention is that of the supply of pure water for the hamlet of Church Town, Salcome Regis and the neighbouring cottages and farm houses. The want of pure water had long been the chief drawback to life in this, as in many other, remote and picturesque country villages. The following condensed quotation from my brother's *Reminiscences* gives a reliable picture of his philanthropic outlook on life:

" When my wife and I purchased North Combe Farm in Salcombe Regis we became possessors of an interesting old farm house. But North Combe Farm had its disadvantages. When we began to look underground we became uneasy. The well at the farm house descended far below the yard. The well for two cottages was not much better situated. The sanitary conveniences of the farm and cottages were of the most primitive construction. Our scheme was to drive a deep trench and tap the underground stream which we hoped to find there, and send it up 290 feet to Soldier's Hill by a ram. Pipes were laid down to the village and the owner of houses gladly agreed to pay a water rent instead of pumping from their wells. The system was safely installed, but for quite a long time most of the people who used it had not the foggiest notion of how taps and pipes should be treated. If a tap leaked they would wait till they saw me at Salcombe and then say it ought to be mended.

" The animals gained as much as human beings, for all over our hilltop land they had drunk from dew-ponds. The water in these was stagnant and fouled by cattle. Also they often ran dry in the summer. I was asked to fix drinking troughs in many hilltop meadows, and the charge, ten shillings a year for a trough, was willingly paid. Largely owing to the educational work of the Devon County Council everyone was learning that animals throve better with clean and fresh water than with pond water

which had been fouled, and that cows would drink freely at night, and give more milk, if they had water in their stalls. With drinking troughs in the meadows there came to an end the tradition that 'sheep did not need water and were best without it.' As for the pigs, these most thirsty animals revelled in the copious supply.

" Sometimes I go to the reservoir, lift the cover and watch the flow which has come from nearly three hundred feet further down, and think how this water, which was dirty and of little use down there twelve years ago, is now pure and on its way over the hilltop and down to the village for the benefit of men and women and children, and also much cattle."

(30) Anne Charlotte Cornish, *née* Western (1831–1887), who married in 1856 Charles John Cornish (Vicar of Debenham, Suffolk, from 1859, and afterwards Rector of Childrey, Berks), left three sons, Charles John (1858–1906), James George (1860–1938), and Vaughan, the present Author, born 1862.

My Mother's intellectual outlook was on the grand scale, in complete contrast to the quiet way in which she kept herself in the background parochially and among our neighbours. She accepted the inspiration of the Bible in the manner current among the intellectuals of her day. Exceptionally well read in the early Fathers of the Church, she was definitely of opinion that verbal inspiration was vouchsafed to them but not after their time.

With regard to other aspects of my Mother's outlook, I will take that on Nature first. She was interested in the stellar universe, not in the insect world; in the discoveries of the telescope, not in those of the microscope. In those days the drift of the solar system towards the constellation Hercules was taught in every text book of astronomy. My Mother said to me: " I do not believe that the sun is travelling in a straight line but in an orbit so vast that its curvature cannot yet be measured. It may be that the sun and all the stars revolve around the Throne of God."

With reference to the terrestial scene, I recall one July day when great cumulus clouds were piled up in pyramidal domes,

ANNE CHARLOTTE CORNISH (*née* WESTERN).
1831—1887.

and my Mother said that these clouds helped her to imagine the grandeur of the snowy mountains which she had always longed to see.

In pictorial art she preferred the grand style. I have no doubt that she recognized the charm of Botticelli angels, but such prettiness was to her of small account compared to the stately grandeur of a Raphael Madonna.

In the matter of poetry she was well read in Shakespeare, but the poem which most appealed both to her imagination and sense of rhythm was Milton's *Paradise Lost*. Of the short pieces which my Mother set me to learn by heart the following illustrates the aspect of scenery which specially appealed to her :

> " Now came still Evening on and Twilight gray
> Had in its Sober Liverie all things clad;
> . . . Hesperus that led
> The starrie Host, rode brightest, till the Moon
> Rising in clouded Majestie, at length,
> Apparent Queen unveiled her peerless light,
> And o'er the dark her Silver Mantle threw."

Critical correctness was the second side of my Mother's teaching, and illustrates the even balance of a mind equally well developed in thought and feeling. It happened once when I was still quite a little fellow that she took me on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gatenby at the vicarage of a parish in the Isle of Ely. Mr. Gatenby was an old clergyman of dignified appearance, my mother a generation younger. In the course of general conversation at the dinner table Mr. Gatenby said with evident interest and satisfaction : " The natural course of a river is straight, it is only the resistance of the land which makes it wind."

That night when Mother was putting me to bed, she said : " About what Mr. Gatenby said at dinner ; it would not of course be right for me to argue with someone so much older than myself, but he is entirely mistaken in supposing that the natural course of a river is straight, for the land which makes it wind is just as natural as the water." This intuitional saying was two or three years before the publication of Professor James Thomson's classic paper upon " *The Winding of Rivers in Alluvial Plains.*"

If I were to confine these reminiscences entirely to the serious aspects of life I might give the impression of a personality lacking in gaiety and humour. The following anecdote will suffice to show that this was far from being the case. My Father was complaining that one of his pupils took no interest in his lessons and spent all spare time in a neighbouring farm-yard. My Mother replied at once in delightful tones :

> " Let not ambition mock his useful toil,
> His homely joys, and destiny obscure ;
> *Nor learning hear with a disdainful smile,*
> *Of thriving pigs and chemical manure.*"

I come now to the counsel from my Mother, an application of her outlook, and an example of her teaching, which has profoundly influenced the main activities of my life from boyhood to the present day.

When my mind was beginning to wake from early childhood I was fascinated by the beauty of the starry sky, so my Mother taught me the constellations and how to distinguish one planet from another. I became absorbed in star-gazing and was allowed to wake myself with an alarm clock at any hour of the night to look for meteors or other phenomena. Then, as the mind developed during adolescence, I longed to add to the knowledge of the subject, this intellectual urge taking precedence of æsthetic feeling. I consulted my Mother with some anxiety. She replied at once, with no uncertain voice and indeed with thrilling earnestness, in the following sense, and indeed I may say in almost exactly these words :

" No revelation is now given to Mankind by direct inspiration, as in the Bible, for this ceased in the early centuries following the time of our Lord, *and now there is no higher aim in life than the advancement of knowledge.*"

Brought up on the Bible, and in the atmosphere of a Vicarage, this assurance that the life which I desired was a noble ambition even from the religious standpoint came both as a relief and a stimulus. Then, at fourteen years of age, I embarked at once upon original research, which is still my motif in the eightieth year of life.

(31) When I went to St. Paul's School, at an unusually late age, the natural science taught was chemistry, with physics as an accessory. Following this up, I went to Owens College, Manchester, for my University course, partly on account of its then unrivalled chemical laboratories, which were under the administration of Sir Henry Roscoe. In the middle of my Honours Course I found spare time for a piece of original research, in conjunction with my friend the late Percy Kendall, then Berkeley Fellow. This is still an outstanding episode in my life, for it was then that I experienced for the first time the supreme delight of discovery. When the British Association met in 1887 at Manchester we read a joint paper on the *Mineralogical Constitution of Calcareous Organisms*, the experimental part of which had been in my hands. In 1879 Henry Clifton Sorby had drawn attention to the fact that in calcareous organisms the carbonate of lime was in certain cases calcite, in others aragonite; that the latter fossils were greatly inferior in stability, in many cases their casts only being preserved; whilst those of calcite, according to Mr. Sorby, remained unaltered.

Reducing pure calcite and aragonite crystals to fine powder, I found that calcite was no less soluble than aragonite in carbonated water. A similar experiment with powdered shells of calcite and aragonite gave the same results; but finally, when subjecting whole shells of calcite and aragonite formation to the action of carbonated water, those of aragonite dissolved more quickly and after a time disintegrated. The greater vulnerability of the aragonite shells was therefore evidently due not to difference of material but to a difference of structure, which was indicated by the opacity of the aragonite shells contrasting with the translucence of those of calcite.

A more remarkable result of the quantitative experimental work was, however, the discovery that the calcite shells did not really remain unaltered, as had been supposed, for they were found to lose a considerable proportion of their weight whilst retaining their appearance unchanged owing to the solution being not by penetration but by the removal of layer after layer. So we stated to the British Association, with satisfaction and severity, that calcite shells "simulate an immunity from the action of carbonic acid which they do not in reality enjoy."

(32) In 1891 Ellen Agnes (1853–1911), elder daughter of Alfred Provis, artist, of Kingston Lisle, Berks, married Vaughan Cornish, the present Author, then Director of Technical Education to the Hampshire County Council. By 1895 the educational scheme had been put into operation and the difficult question arose whether to devote myself to its administration or to revert to scientific research, my mentality not enabling me to divide attention between divergent activities. Thanks to Ellen's high ideals and generosity I was able to follow my natural bent. On resigning my appointment the Hampshire County Council most kindly and considerately passed a unanimous vote of thanks for my services, and Ellen and I made a fresh start. I embarked at once upon the Geophysical subject of surface waves in atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. After the investigation of these phenomena in Britain, foreign travel became necessary, which entailed giving up our house, and so we became nomads. Fortunately, Ellen's interest in travel provided considerable compensation for the loss of a home. Our time-table was divided between wave research and visits to places where natural scenery, art, and engineering could be studied ; art and engineering being tastes which Ellen inherited, her mother being of the Andrews family, noted for their work as Civil Engineers. Thus as the years went on I acquired incidentally the mental equipment of a Geographer, which fortunately was rounded off by the steady reading in ancient and modern history which I had put in during two years spent in private tutorship. Leaving the notes on my original work as a Geographer to the concluding part of this record, I pass now to the description of a catastrophic incident in our travels which brought into evidence the innate heroism of Ellen's nature.*

It was at half-past three on Monday, the fourteenth of January, 1907, that the Jamaican earthquake came. The day was hot, and, after a long morning spent out of doors, Ellen and I were sitting in our bedroom, at the private hotel in East Street, Kingston, where we were staying. This room was at the south-west corner of the house on the upper or top story. The outer

* The account is taken from the volume on *The Travels of Ellen Cornish* (written by, and the property of, the present Author).

walls of the room were solid 14-inch brickwork, the ceiling of wooden planks. The exit was by a French window opening into an upper verandah which ran the length of the house.

A tram-car came rattling up the street from the south, its noise increasing until it was opposite the house, and then, just as its travelling sound should have begun to diminish, there was a sudden increase of noise, which made me think for a moment that an accident had happened to the car ; but almost immediately this noise became of appalling intensity, like that of a hundred railway trains in its progressive roar, accompanied, however, by a savage sound as of tearing and rending. For an instant I felt no shock, and did not realize the cause of the din, but Ellen, who was sitting nearer to the outer wall, felt a tremor of the floor, and, realizing that it was an earthquake, sprang to my side and clasped her arms over my head to shield me from the danger of falling masonry, to which she thus remained fully exposed. Immediately the whole house was rocking violently. The west wall facing me gaped open in a long horizontal fissure, and this rocking wall, shaken to pieces, discharged a cannonade of brickwork into the room. Ellen was struck, and a large block of brickwork hit me such a blow on the shin that I thought my leg had snapped. A shower of brickwork fell on the threshold of the exit, so that had Ellen's instinct been to save her own life she would almost certainly have been struck down and killed or maimed in the act of flight. But love, casting out fear, saved her. A cloud of dust and mortar now filled the air and darkened the room, and the din became terrific, from the roar of falling houses, and the nearer rattle of the falling brickwork and furniture. A heavy mahogany wardrobe, behind me, but which Ellen faced, executed a clumsy dance on the jumping floor and finally pitched over, its heavy cornice being flung over our heads and striking Ellen on the hip in its descent. We were being bombarded from front and back, but even had there been any direction in which safety could be found we could hardly have fled on account of the violent and irregular movements of the floor. As the boards opened and shut, we could see into the unceiled room below.

Until now, though the danger was manifestly great, we had not given up hope, and strove to afford each other mutual

protection ; but a more awful moment came when the house suddenly seemed to lose its cohesion, the floor became like quicksand, and it seemed that in another second it would give way, the walls would collapse, and the roof fall in upon us. A poignant feeling of regret for the life I was leaving gripped me. I realized the richness of the life which had closed. I said to Ellen : " I am afraid this is the end," but my voice was lost in the din. Scarcely, however, had I lost all hope of life when the bitterness of death passed away. I realized that the swift end was not unmerciful, and I thought with thankfulness that death together would save a second pang. As I felt my clasp returned by my wife's firm hand, I knew that she also was reconciled to our fate. At this supreme moment the quaking floor suddenly stiffened under our feet, the house ceased to rock, the din died away, and the earthquake was over. I sprang up, raised the wicker chair over our heads to ward off any further falls of masonry and, stumbling over the debris in the dark and dust-laden room, we reached the upper verandah, ran down the outer staircase, and found ourselves in the sunny garden with the earth once more firm beneath our feet. I returned to our room to get our cameras. Glancing at the bed on which Ellen had been resting a few minutes before the earthquake, I saw lying on the pillow a solid 14-inch block of brickwork which had fallen from the outer wall, whilst numbers of smaller fragments of brickwork lay on the coverlet. I sickened at the thought of what I should have seen there had not a persistent mosquito caused Ellen to abandon, a few minutes before the earthquake, the attempt to get an afternoon sleep.

I extricated the cameras from the overturned wardrobe. We left the walled-in garden and entered East Street, but when I saw the stream of wounded people making their way up from Harbour Street I felt that I could not commence a photographic record of seismic effects amidst all this misery, so I put the cameras back in the house before we went down town. What made Kingston worse to look upon than a battlefield was the sight of women and children injured and dying.

One other incident of the earthquake has to do with our family record. My great-grandfather's elder brother Philip Cornish (1753–1824), Surgeon in Exeter, married Mary Mackenzie

of Jamaica. Their second daughter Mary Stevens (b. 1778) married her cousin William Hewitt of Jamaica, whose great-grand-daughter married Mr. Frederick Kemble of Kingston. Their house, which was not far from East Street, was badly damaged in the earthquake and the occupants had to resort to the garden. There in the night following the earthquake Mrs. Kemble's son was born, and the first weeks of his life were spent out of doors. When during a later visit to Jamaica I made my little cousin's acquaintance he was a strong, chubby youngster.

(33) Having studied æolian sand ripples on the Dorset coast and ripples and dunes in the Egyptian desert, I was much intrigued by the question whether travelling wave formations of like character were produced by the action of wind on snow. I saw nothing of quite the same kind during a visit to the Highlands in winter. I consulted Nansen and Peary. Neither of them had turned their attention to the subject, but both thought that there probably were snow formations of a comparable kind. I then decided to spend a winter in Canada, where there is a combination of arctic cold with the winter sunshine which is favourable for observation and necessary for photography.

Week after week in early winter the action of wind on the snow of Canada in no way differed from what I had seen before, merely transverse grooving with the steep face towards the wind, and it seemed all too likely that the expedition would lead to negative results. Then, early in the month of January, all things changed. The thermometer suddenly dropped below Zero Centigrade, and then, with forty degrees of frost, snow became a different kind of material. The flakes and their winnowed powder were no longer adhesive. As dry as desert sand, but far lighter and more mobile, the drifting snow fell into wave formation, and moreover the consecutive ridges, evenly spaced and with the steep face turned away from the wind, travelled so much faster than those of sand that one could watch them moving in procession across the prairie.

During three months of winter and at suitable places all the way across to the Pacific coast, I measured the waves and drifts of snow, and found that the forms were analogous to those of sand, but with the finer lines due to smaller particles, less friction

and lower specific gravity. Thus my winter in Canada was well spent.

The investigation of the relative velocity of wind and ocean waves was a long and difficult problem. The first clear indication of the ultimate solution was obtained during a great storm in the Bay of Biscay, when many ships were sunk, and the P. and O. vessel in which I was travelling hove-to and rode out the gale in a stationary position. Thus I was able from the Captain's bridge to measure the length and speed of waves. On correlating these with the *estimated* wind velocity, it seemed that there was a harmonious procession of wind and wave, the wind only blowing gently over the travelling crests. It was evident, however, that not merely estimates but instrumental measurements of the velocity of wind were needed for the establishment of a sure generalization, so I undertook a voyage to the West Indies and back, with an anemometer mounted on the Captain's bridge. By this time I had elaborated methods of measurement of wave periods and so forth, and when the voyage was completed I had a large bulk of reliable statistics. At first there appeared to be no definite relation between the velocity of wind and wave, but after a long analysis I found that the apparent confusion was due to the effect of crossing swells, of which, fortunately, I had taken due note every day. Whenever the swell and wave were running in the same direction I found that the wind had nursed the waves until they were moving almost as rapidly. And so the problem was solved after many years.

In 1914, when the First World War began, I was confronted with the problem of fitting into the work of the time. It happened that I had lectured on certain aspects of strategic geography at the United Service Institution, the Staff College, and to Naval officers; and so when the Kitchener Armies were formed I offered to lecture on the subject to their newly commissioned officers. This activity occupied me throughout the war, with visits to the Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow as well as tours on the Western Front. Much preparation was needed to keep the subject up to date as the war went on. That I was able to fulfil this requirement was due to the perfect comfort of a home maintained since my marriage in 1913 with Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. R.

Watson and widow of E. A. Floyer. A residence in Camberley, a study with all necessary works of reference, and perfect freedom for travel, has enabled me for the last nine-and-twenty years to conduct geographical investigations and formulate the results in many volumes.

After the Armistice of 1918, I was able to devote two years to the investigation of a problem in historical geography which had attracted my attention during the course of the war, namely the situation of Capital Cities. Writers have often complained of a national capital not being centrally situated in the country of which it is the G.H.Q.; but in fact the typical, and also suitable, situation is not at the centre of internal communications but at a common focus of the internal and foreign communications with the principal neighbours. Hence the "forward" positions of, for instance, London and Paris. The preparation of a book on *The Great Capitals* with this single generalization provided much delightful reading in historical geography, topographically from China to Peru, chronologically from the time of Darius to the days of South American independence.

In 1920 Sir Francis Younghusband, then President of the Royal Geographical Society, made an earnest plea for the Fellows of the Society to study the æsthetic aspect of geography. I responded at once to this appeal, having long since planned to write upon Scenery. To my great surprise I found, however, that although my customary outlook on Scenery might satisfy thought on material aspects, I was utterly ignorant of the origin of emotional impressions. Moreover, I soon realized that I shared this ignorance with many other people fairly well educated in geography, geology and kindred subjects. I therefore devised a technique for my further studies. Putting away the note-book which I had been accustomed to carry, and also my sketch-book, I just wandered hour after hour in the countryside until busy thought quieted-down and one became again, as it were, a child, receiving impressions simply through the senses, mainly the sense of sight, but also to some extent from sound and from the freshness and fragrance of the air. At last I was able to write an introduction to æsthetic geography, and in 1928 this formed my presidential address to the Geographical Association on the *Harmonies of Scenery*.

From this time onwards my studies in scenic geography have been applied in support of the work of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and other bodies devoted to the protection of scenery in town and country.

It is of the utmost importance that all who are concerned with the social problems which await us when Peace returns should realize that beauty of environment is no mere luxury but an essential factor in the spiritual welfare of the Nation.

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JAMES CORNISH. Eldest son of James Cornish, of Teignmouth. Bp. at W. Teignmouth, 2 Feb. 1743/4; of Eden Cottage, Totnes, M.D. D. 10 Sept. 1828; bur. at Totnes.

= SARAH. Dau. of Thomas Searle, gentleman. Mar. at Totnes 14 Dec. 1766; d. 30 June, 1827, ætat. 87. Tomb in churchyard, Totnes.

- JAMES. B. 1768. Attorney-at-Law. On death of brother Hubert inherited in 1832 the Estate of Black Hall. D. 6 Oct. 1837; bur. at North Huish.
  - = PRISCILLA. Widow of the Rev. Thos. Prout, R. of East Ogwell, and dau. of Rev. —— Caunter. D. 13 April, 1833.
    - JAMES, of Black Hall, Esq. J.P. B. 25 August, 1792. M.P. for Totnes, 1832–3; High Sheriff of Devon, 1852. D. 7 Sept. 1865.
      - = ELIZABETH ANNE. Only dau. of Capt. Robert Hall, R.M. of Dawlish. B. 1816; mar. 25 Aug. 1840; d. 22 Dec. 1891.
        - JAMES HUBERT. B. 13 October, 1847; d. 30 November, 1849.
        - ELIZABETH ANNE. B. 7 June, 1842. Of the Manor of Boreston, Halwell, in the County of Devon. Mar. 18 April, 1861. D.
        - = WM. CORNISH-BOWDEN. Captain afterwards Admiral R.N., who died 18 April 1896, aged 70. Assumed the name of Cornish in addition to Bowden by Deed Poll, 11 Jan. 1873. Monument in Parish Church, Wolborough.
          - WILLIAM. B. 7 March, 1869; d. 1939; mar. 1907, Edith Kitson, one son.
          - JAMES HUBERT THOMAS. B. 2 August, 1870. Col. Duke of Cornwall's L. Infantry; C.M.G., D.S.O. Mar. at Calcutta 12 June, 1900, Margaret, dau. of the late John Gaskoin, of Caerleon, Monmouthshire; 2 daughters; d. 1938.
          - ATHELSTAN HALL. B. 4 Dec. 1871. Governmt. Land Surveyor. Surveyor General of Cape Colony. Mar. L. C. Muir.
          - AMBROSE. B. 6 April, 1873. M.R.C.V.S.
          - PETER CHURCHILL. B. 7 July, 1876. Solicitor. D. March, 1940; one daughter.
          - ROBERT KENRICK. B. 10 July, 1879. Engineer in S. Africa. D. 1928. Temporary Lt.-Col. R.E., O.B.E. Mar. 1924, Marjorie, dau. of T. W. Donaldson; 2 daughters.
          - ELIZABETH ANNE. B. 1862; mar. 25 Aug. 1886, Frederick Robson, M.A., Camb. Clerk in H.O. V. of Stoke Canon, Devon. D.
          - ESTHER MAUDE. B. 1863; d. 1921. Mar. A. G. Mullins.
          - ETHEL HELEN. B. 1866; d. 1933. Mar. I. J. K. Hext.
          - HILDA. B. 1867; d. 1938; mar. 20 April, 1892, Edward Norman Gardiner, s. of Rev. Ed. I. Gardiner, R. of Newbury. Has issue, William Norman, b. 1893; Athelstan Norman, b. 1896; Robert Norman, b. 1900.
          - MIRIAM SIBYLLE. B. 1875; mar. 5 Jan. 1898, Arthur Augustus Woollcombe, M.A., Oxf. Clerk in H.O. R. of Teigngrace, Devon, 1897, who died 1921. Has issue, Louis Arthur William, b. 1890. d. 1937
          - BEATRICE FFOULKES. B. 1878; mar. 17 April, 1901, Gerald Fox, B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., s. of Joseph Hoyland Fox, Esq., of the Cleve, Wellington, Somerset. Has issue, John ffoulkes, b. 1902.
        - ESTHER PRISCILLA. B. 26 April, 1850. Of Black Hall and Crabadon Manor. Mar. 14 June, 1870, at St. Mary's, Wolborough, Devon. D.
        - = FREDERICK JAMES CORNISH-BOWDEN, elder son of James Bowden, of Kidbrooke, Kent. B. 24 Dec. 1843. Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple; J.P. Devon. Assumed the surname of Cornish in addition to Bowden by Deed Poll. 1 January, 1873.
          - JAMES. B. 8 March, 1877; mar. Margaret E., dau. of W. J. Watts; d. 1933.
            - JAMES HUBERT, of Black Hall. B. 1912; mar. 1938 Nancy Marigold. dau. of Godfrey Wright.
          - ESTHER MARY. B. 31 March, 1871.
          - FREDISWIDE FLOYER. 3rd dau. B. 10 Feb. 1874.
          - CAROLINE ELLERY. 2nd dau. B. 19 Sept. 1872; mar. 21 June, 1898, Claud, only son of Wm. Morgan Williams. Clerk in Holy Orders, Chaplain to the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, N.B., 1900. Has issue, Esther Nora. b. 30 May, 1901.
          - ELIZABETH FFOULKES. B. 24 Jan., 1876.
          - CICELY CHURCHILL. B. 26 July, 1883.
      - WILLIAM FLOYER. B. 1801. Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. D. 26 August, 1830, s.p., ætat. 29.
      - ESTHER. B. 1794; d. unmar. 1861.
      - SARAH. B. 1796; d. unmar. 1850.
      - CHARLOTTE. B. 1798; d. unmar. 1822.
      - ELIZABETH RHODES. B. 1804; mar. 26 July, 1832, Charles John Cornish, Esq. of Salcombe House, Sidm'th. D. 5 Nov. 1853.
      - CHARLES JAMES. D. s. p. at the Cape of Good Hope.
      - FREDERIC WILLIAM. H.E.I.C. Capt. in Bengal Artillery. Married (1) Margaret Monsell, who died 1836, leaving issue one dau. Margaret. (2) Sarah, d. of William Orchard, M.D., of Ashridge, N. Tawton. She d. 1852, leaving issue 4 children. He d. 1851.
        - MARGARET (by first wife;) B. 1836. d. 1892, unmar.
        - CHARLES ORCHARD, of Gatcombe, which property he sold. B. 22 April, 1839. Of 18th and 73rd Regts. Retired Lieut.-Col. 1881. Mar. 1873, Ellin Devis, dau. of Daniel Tupper, Esq. D. 1905.
          - MAY CLEMENTINE. B. 15 June, 1875.
          - ELLINOR ROSE. B. 29 Oct. 1876. Mar. G. E. Perry, 1911.
        - FREDERICK REGINALD FLOYER, of Ashridge. B. 1845; d. 1876, unmar.
        - JULIA SARAH. B. 1841.
        - ROSE AUGUSTA MARY. B. 1849; mar. 1870, Wm. J. Battishill. Issue, 4 sons and 8 daughters.
        - KENNETH. B. 1833; D. 1912, unmar.
        - WILLIAM FLOYER. B. 1835. Lincoln Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1860; in H. O. R. of Steepleton, Dorset, 1889; D. 1917, unmar.
        - EDITH.d.
        - EMILY. D. 1878, unmar.
        - ALICE.
        - AGATHA. D. 1940.
      - HENRY HUBERT. B. 1812. Originally held commission in H.E.I.C.'s Army, afterwards in Holy Orders. D. D. Oxford. Principal of New Inn Hall 1866–1887. Mar. in India Mary dau. of Sir William Dick. D. 1887.
      - PHILIP GEORGE. B. 1813. Major in H.E.I.C. Bengal Army. Married at Darjeeling Mary Anne, dau. of Col. J. F. Meiselbach, B. H. A. D. 23 Sept. 1880.
        - PHILIP COWLEY. B. 1836. Indigo Planter; mar. 1866, Sophy Meiselbach. D. July, 1871. Issue 1 son.
          - SIDNEY.
        - FREDERICK YOUNGER. B. 1838. Indian Govnt. Service. D. 16 Oct. 1876, unmar.
        - WILLIAM HENRY. B. 1840. Bengal Military Police. Retired in 1896. D. 1925. Mar. 7 April, 1871, Henrietta Wright.
          - WILLIAM HENRY. B. 1872. Bengal Mil. Police.
          - FREDK. GEORGE CHARLES COMBER. B. 1882.
          - HENRY BEDFORD. B. 1884.
          - CHARLES PHILIP. B. 1886.
          - ATHELSTANE. B. 1888.
          - BEATRICE. B. 1876; mar. 1895, Oswald Sargent Smith. Has issue 2 daughters.
            - MARY. B. 1879; mar. 1902, James Roy. Has issue a daughter.
            - EILEEN. B. 1890.
        - EMILY GEORGIANA. Mar. 1862 Capt. Fredk. Mansel, 20th Regt. Issue 1 son, Rowley.
        - BESSIE HARRIET. Mar. Rev. James L. Barnett. Has issue.
      - SARAH BARBARA. B. 1810; mar. Rev. William Hunter. No surviving issue.
      - EMILY. D. unmar. 1872.
      - ARTHUR ATHELSTAN. B. 1815. In Holy Orders. Vicar of Old Windsor. D. 3 Oct. 1860; mar. 1849 Marianne Elizabeth, dau. of John Freshfield, of Harleston, Norfolk.
        - CHARLES ATHELSTAN. B. 1850. In New Zealand; d. 1917; mar. 1874, Alice Whittem. Issue one daughter.
        - ALFRED FLOYER. B. 1852. In S. Africa; d. 1920; mar. 1879, Alice Rachel Mitchell.
          - ATHELSTAN. B. 1884.
          - ARTHUR BASIL. B. 1886.
        - ARTHUR. B. 1853.; d. 1940. Clerk Barclay & Co.'s Bank. Married, 1892, Marie Louise Letzen, who died 31 May, 1903.
          - HUBERT ARTHUR. B. 1893.
        - HUBERT WALTER. B. 1855. M.A. Durh. Clerk. R. of Blatherwycke, Northants, 1890. Mar. 1879, Ada Kate Adcock.
          - HUBERT RALPH ATHELSTAN. B. 1884. In H.O. Mar. Kate, dau. of J. T. Lawrence, 1924.
          - ARTHUR VIVYAN SANDYS. B. 1888.
        - ELIZABETH BLANCHE. Mar. 1893, Arthur George.
        - ELEANOR MAUDE.
        - EMILY ST. JOHN. Mar. (1) 1885, John Cundee Warlters, who left issue. (2) 1892, Rev. H. Halford, M.A. Oxon., and has issue.

GEORGE CORNISH. B. at Teignmouth, 9 Dec. 1762. Youngest son of James Cornish. Ensign in Sussex Militia. Obtained Commission in Royal Marines. Was for four years (1794–8) A.D.C. to Sir John Shore, Governor-General of India. Built Salcombe Hill. D. 1 Oct. 1829. Bur. at Salcombe Regis.

= **SARAH.** Sole dau. and heiress of John Kestell, of the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary, and of Sarah, dau. of John Clapp, of Salcombe Regis, from whom the Salcombe property was inherited by Mrs. Cornish. B. 15 Dec. 1770; mar. at St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, London, 31 Mar. 1792; bur. at Salcombe, 11 April, 1843.

- **GEORGE JAMES.** B. at Ottery 7 June, 1794. Fell. of C.C.C. Oxford; M.A. 1817; in H.O.; Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Preb. of Exeter. Succeeded to the Salcombe Hill property in 1843. D. 10 Sept. 1849; bur. at Kenwyn.
  - = **HARRIET.** 2nd dau. of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden Hall, Co. Derby. B. 18 June, 1798; mar. 3 July, 1819; d. 19 Nov. 1866; bur. at Kenwyn.
- **CHARLES JOHN,** of Salcombe House, J.P. and D. L. for Devon. B. 1802; mar. 1832, Elizabeth Rhodes, dau. of Jas. Cornish, Esq., of Black Hall, who died 1853. Formerly an Officer in Bengal Cavalry. D. 29 March. 1879.
  - **CHARLES JOHN.** B. 30 Dec. 1834; Sch. C.C.C. Oxford; M.A. 1865; in H. Orders; Vicar of Debenham, Suffolk, 1859; R. of Childrey, Berks, 1882. D. 1913.
    - = (1) **ANNE CHARLOTTE WESTERN.** Mar. 1856; d. 1887, leaving issue 3 sons.
      - **CHARLES JOHN.** B. 28 Sept. 1858. Sch. Hert. Coll., Oxford, 1882; M.A. 1887; F.Z.S. On Staff of *Spectator* since 1890. Mar. 1893, Edith, dau. of Sir J. I. Thornycroft, LL.D., F.R.S., of Eyot Villa, Chiswick, and Bembridge, I.W. Issue a daughter. D 1906.
        - **ESTHER PHYLLIS ANNE CHARLOTTE.** B. 17 April, 1894. Mar. 1915, Herbert Tomkinson.
          - **CHRISTOPHER CHARLES.** B. 14 Sept. 1916. Fleet Air Arm.
          - **ROBINETTE MIRIAM.** B. 14 Sept. 1916.
      - **JAMES GEORGE.** B. May, 1860. M.A. Oxford; in H. Orders; R. of Lockinge, Berks, 1893; V. of Sunningdale, Berks, 1903. Mar. 1894, Martha Jane (d. 1936), dau. of Richard Foster, Esq., of Homewood, Chislehurst. Issue a daughter. D. 1928.
        - **MIRIAM MAVIS.** B. 20 March, 1897. Mar. 1921, Edmund Page.
          - **ANNE MIRIAM.** B. 17 June, 1922.
          - **EDMUND CORNISH.** B. and d. 1924.
          - **JOHN EDMUND.** B. 28 Jan., 1926.
          - **ELIZABETH MARGARET.** B. 30 May, 1928.
          - **JAMES CORNISH.** B. 2 June, 1931.
      - **VAUGHAN.** B. Dec. 1862. D.Sc. Vict. F.R.G.S. Engaged since 1895 in scientific research. Mar. (1) 1891, Ellen Agnes, eld. dau. and co-heiress of Alfred Provis, Esq., of Thornhill House, Kingstone Lisle, Berks; d. 1911. (2) Mary, dau. of Rev. W. R. Watson and widow of E. A. Floyer.
    - (2) **FANNY THERESA ASHMORE.** Mar. 1893.
  - **JAMES GEORGE.** Eldest son D. young.
  - **WILLIAM FLOYER.** B. 1838; mar. 1865, Mary J. Sowdon; d. 1881, s.p.
  - **ELIZABETH HUBERTINA.** B. 1836; d. 1853.
  - **CHARLOTTE.** B. 1840; mar. (1) in 1864, Hans Sotheby, M.A., Fell. of Exeter College, Oxford; d. 1874. (2) Ingram Bywater, M.A., Fell. of Exeter College, and Regius Professor of Greek, at Oxf., 1893; d. 1908.
  - **CORNELIA SARAH.** B. 1844; mar. 1869, James Jenkins, who died 1883, s.p.; d. 1915.
  - **MARY KESTELL.** B. 1849; d. 1934.
- **CAROLINE VAUGHAN.** B. 1799; d. unmar. 1894.
- **CHARLOTTE MARY.** B. 1800; mar. 25 Jan. 1830, her cousin, Hon. Frederick John Shore, Bengal C.S. She d. 1883, leaving issue, Louisa Sara; mar. 1849, Rev. Ayscoghe Floyer.
- **HUBERT KESTELL.** B. 19 June 1803. C.C.C. Oxford; B.A. 1825; M.A. 1828; Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1827; in Holy Orders; V. of Bakewell, 1840; R. of Hitcham, Oxon., 1869. D. 10 June, 1873.
  - **HUBERT KESTELL.** B. 1834; d. 1844.
  - **SARAH CORNELIA.** B. 1836; mar. 1863, Rev. Herbert E. Booth, M.A., of Marlborough. D. 10 Dec. 1897, leaving issue, Francis H., Henry, Hubert, and 2 daus., Mary, and Cecily.
  - **FRANCIS WARRE WARRE-CORNISH.** Assumed by Deed Poll, 13 Feb. 1892, the surname of Warre in addition to Cornish. B. 8 May, 1839. M.A. Camb.; Fellow King's Coll.; Assist. Master, afterwards Vice-Provost of Eton. D. 1916.
    - = **BLANCHE.** Dau. of Hon. Wm. Ritchie, late Legal Member of the Governor-Genrl.'s Council, India. Mar. 20 Dec. 1866. D. 1923.
      - **FRANCIS THACKERAY** B. 11 Aug. 1871. Capt. 17th Bengal Cavalry. D. unmar. 20 Oct. 1901.
      - **WILLIAM HUBERT.** B. 15 Dec. 1872. Examiner in Scotch Education Departmnt. C.B.E. D. 20 Sept. 1934. Mar. 1906, Laurencina Meinertzhagen.
        - **FRANCIS HUBERT.** B. 14 June, 1908.
        - **PHILIP AMYAS.** B. 28 Aug., 1912. Royal Engineers.
        - **HERMIONE.** B. 19 Sept., 1910; d. 22 Sept., 1914.
        - **JANE.** B. 2 Sep 1917
      - **GERALD WARRE.** B. 31 July, 1875. King's College, Camb.; B.A.; in H.O. 1899. D. 1916.
      - **MARGARET BLANCHE.** B. 1867; d. 1937.
      - **DOROTHEA JANE.** B. 1869.
      - **CHARLOTTE EMILY.** B. 1878; mar. 10 July, 1900, Reginald Balfour, Fellow of King's College, Camb. Issue, Hester, b. 1901; David, b. 1903. D. 1937.
      - **MARY JOSEFA.** B. 1882. Mar. 1906, Desmond MacCarthy; 2 sons, 1 dau.
      - **CECILIA.** B. 1886. Mar. Adm. Sir W. W. Fisher. 2 sons, 2 dau.
  - **FREDERICK GEORGE.** B. 1845; d. 1901, s.p.
  - **GEORGE VERNON.** B. 1851; d. 1879, s.p. In the Mercantile Marine.
  - **HUBERT KESTELL** B. 1856. D. 1939.
  - **HENRY BOWATER.** B. 1858; C.E. Armstrong Whitworth Company. Mar. 1882, Katherine Grecian.
    - **HENRY KESTELL.** B. 1890. Rector of Nundak, near Brisbane; 3 sons (Hubert, Vernon, Gerald).
    - **OSCAR VERNON.** Tea Planter in India.
    - **LUCY.**
    - **EDITH.**
  - **CHARLES STEPHEN.** B. 1863. Architect, in Rhodesia. Mar.
    - **JOHN STEPHEN.** Motor Engineer.
    - **ROBERT NORMAN.** Sculptor.
  - **VERNON KEBLE.** B. 1865. 1st Electrician Eastern Telegraph Company. D. 1916. Mar. Minnie Irwin, 1909.
    - **KESTELL IRWIN.** B. 1911.
  - **ELLEN FRANCES.** B. 1853; mar. 1882, Albert Edward Boulton, Surgn., of Hornsea, Lincs., who died 1899. Issue 1 dau., Frances; d. 1922.
  - **LUCY MARY.** B. 1855; mar. 1879, John S. Liddle, Mus.B. Issue, Kestell, Morton, Magdalen, Mabel, Marian, Monica.
  - **EDITH THEOPHANIA.** B. 1860. (Jullitta, S.S.M. 1895.)
  - **LOUISA CAROLINE.** B. 1865; mar. 1886, Rev. Gerard Saltren Rogers, who died 1905. Issue, Gladys, Winifrid, Muriel, Cecilia.
- = (1) **LOUISA.** Dau. of Rev. F. Warre, D.C.L.; R. of Chedden Fitzpaine, Somerset, and Hemyock, Devon; Preb. of Wells. Mar. 28 Feb. 1833; d. 19 May, 1847.
  - =(2) **THEOPHANIA LUCY.** Dau. of Rev. Bowater J. Vernon. Mar. 3 July, 1850; d. 17 Mar. 1892.
  - **CORNELIA SARAH.** B. 1806; mar., 1828, Rev. Henry Dudley Ryder, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, who died 1877. She died 1840, leaving issue, Susan, Charles, Louise (mar. 1859, John Geo. Newnham), and Henry.
  - **FREDERICK GEORGE.** B. 1809; unmar.; d. at Singapore, 1828.
    - **ROBERT KESTELL KESTELL-CORNISH.** Assumed by Deed Poll, 1 May, 1871, the surname of Kestell in addition to Cornish. Of Salcombe Hill, Devon. B. 10 Aug. 1824; C.C.C. Oxford; B.A. 1846; Hon. D.D. 1874; consec. first Bishop of Madagascar, 1874; resigned, 1896; R. of Down St. Mary, 1897–1902; d. 1909.
      - = (1) **DOROTHY.** Dau. of William Addison Fountaine, of Middleton St. George, Co. Durham, Clerk. Mar. 6 Jan. 1852; d. 4 April, 1869, leaving issue 8 children.
        - **GEORGE KESTELL KESTELL-CORNISH.** B. 4 Sept. 1856. Keble College, Oxford; B.A. 1880; M.A. 1883; in H. O.; Archdeacon of Madagascar, 1901; Bishop, 1919. D. 1925. Mar. 16 April, 1885, Sarah Louisa, dau. of Rev. Rich. Champernowne, R. of Dartington, Devon; d. 1934.
        - **ROBERT KESTELL.** D. young.
        - **HUBERT KESTELL.** B. 2 April, 1860; California, U.S.A.; mar. 27 Aug. 1896, Gertrude, dau. of Thomas F. Kirby, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Camb., Bursar of Winchester College.
        - **VAUGHAN KESTELL.** B. 21 June, 1865. Consular Service; Vice-Consul, Zanzibar, 1892; Consul, Montevideo, 1903. Mar. at Aden, May, 1894, Lucy, dau. of Rev. Thos. Keble, V. of Bisley, by his 2nd wife, Mary Turner.
          - **ROBERT VAUGHAN.** B. 30 July, 1895. Capt. Dorset Reg.; M.C. with Bar.; d. 1918.
          - **GEOFFREY.** B. 19 April, 1903; in H.O. Army Chaplain.
          - **CUTHBERT GEORGE.** B. 2 April, 1905. Middlesex Reg.
          - **ARTHUR KEBLE.** B. 21 Feb., 1909. Royal Air Force.
          - **CECILIA MARY.** B. 28 Nov., 1910.
        - **DOROTHY. KESTELL.** B. 1 Dec. 1852. d. 1940.
        - **LUCY KESTELL.** B. 2 Dec. 1854; d. 15 Aug. 1878.
        - **MARGARET KESTELL.** B. 13 July, 1862.
        - **AGATHA KESTELL.** B. 25 Aug. 1868.
    - (2) **EMMA SELINA.** Elder dau. of Captain George Manning, R.N. Mar. 15 June, 1871; died in Madagascar, 7 March, 1882, s. p.
  - **GEORGE FREDERICK.** B. 18 Feb. 1831; d. 30 Oct. 1844; bur. in the Cloisters, Winchester College.
  - **HARRIET SARAH.** Eldest dau. D. young, 1832.
  - **ESTHER ANNE.** B. 1822; mar. 1848, Rev. W. D. Morrice, Vicar of Longbridge Deverill; d. 1849. Issue, John David (in H.O.), and Harriet.
  - **ELLEN FLOYER.** B. 1826; mar. 1855, William White, F.S.A.; d. 1866. Issue surviving, Ellen, Margaret, Amy, Katherine.
  - **CORNELIA SARAH.** B. 1828; mar. 1851, Rev. Thos. Keble, V. of Bisley; d. 1858. Issue, John Robt. in H.O., d. 1903; George Clarke, in H.O.; Cornelia.
  - **LUCY CHARLOTTE.** B. 1831; mar. 1854, Edward H. Solly, J.P. Cheshire and Dorset, who died 1891. Issue, George Edward, Hubert Legay, C.E., Reginald V., M.D., Raymond, Agatha Mead, Evelyn, Harriet.
  - **AGATHA VAUGHAN.** B. 1832; mar. 1856, Ralph Wood Thompson, of the War Office, after. K.C.B. and a Privy Councillot, who d. 1902. D. 17 Mar. 1861. Issue, Harry Langhorne, K.C.M.G., d. 1902; Ralph Percy, in H.O., d.
  - **MARGARET WILMOT.** B. 1835; unmar., d.
  - **ALICE MEAD.** B. 1841; mar. at Algiers, 1860, James Thomas Houssemayne Du Boulay, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; Clerk. Assist. Master of Winchester College, 1862–93. Issue, Hubert, M.R.C.S.; Noel Wilmot, R. Art.; George P. K., in H.O d. 1895; James, I.C.S.; Ralph., Egypt; Richard F., Cape; Colony; Philip; and 6. daus, Isabel, Mary, Beatrice, Harriet, Winifred, d. 1890, Phyllis, d. 1925.

ROBERT CORNYSHE.
B. before 1495 ; bur. 30 Dec. 1562. Will pr. 1562 (not now existing). One of four original Feoffees of Church House, Thurlestone. Deed dated 16 June, 1536. Of Whitley in Thurlestone. *See* grandson's statement, 1575.

WILLIAM CORNISHE.
of Whitley. "Son and heir of Robert Cornishe." Bur. 7 Feb. 1571.

(JOHN CORNISHE) ?
"Joan Wife of John Cornishe," bur. 18 April, 1591.

WILLIAM
of Whitley. *See* Deed dated 1575. "Son and heir of William C." Mar. 4 June, 1559. Mabellina (Mablet) Stephen (bur. 14 Jan. 1591). Will pr. 8 Sept. 1606. Leaves estate of the Easter Whitley to eldest son Andrew. Not bur. at Thurlestone. Issue 2 daus. Elizabeth and Margery, and 6 sons, only 3 surviving.

ROBERT,
described as of Whitley. Mar. (1) in 1561 Emily Parnell, (2) 1580 Margaret Cooke. "Robert C., senior," bur. 23 Dec. 1581. Issue 5 sons and 3 daughters.

THOMAS
of Buckland in Thurlestone, and Carse or Kerse in S. Milton. Mar. Margery (bur. 29 July, 1595). "Thomas C. the elder," bur. 13 Jan. 1600. Will (dated 1 Dec. 1596), pr. 6 May, 1600, by Phillip, son and Exor.

JOAN.
Mar. 1560 John Hengiston.

ELNORA.
Mar. 1572 Thomas Rider.

ANDREW.
Andrew Cornishe the elder. Bur. 2 May, 1622. Admon. granted to Richard C. and Robert C. Issue Robert, B. 1599 ; Phillip, B. 1600.

ANDREW
of Whitley. B. 1560 ; d. between 1634-7. Joan, his wife, bur. 1 Dec. 1634.

THOMAS.
Second son. B. 1565 : mar. "Margarete." Held on long leases property in S. Milton and W. Alvington ; bur. S. Milton, 9 Jan. 1616. Will pr. 18 July, 1611. Issue 4 daus. Joan, Welthine, Prudence, Abigail, and 3 sons.

JOHN.
Mentioned in Father's Will, 1606. No further record.

WILLIAM.
B. 1562 ; mar. 1581, Eliza Cooke. Bur. 10 April, 1591.

ROBERT.
B. 1572 ; (?) bur. 8 Dec. 1600, or else a son Robert bap. on that date.

ROBERT.
Eldest son, of Kerse. Mar. 1582, Elinor Light. Issue 2 sons, Thomas, b1583, and John ; both living 1596. No further record. Admon. 1631.

JOHN.
Mar. 1588, Alice Knowling ; bur. 1589. One dau. Margery, b. 1589; d. 1595.

PHILLIP
of Buckland and (after 1631) of Kerse. Bp. 22 July, 1578 ; mar. 12 June, 1598, English Rogers (bur. 20 March, 1638) ; bur. 17 May, 1666, ætat. 88. Will dated 23 Ap. 1664 ; pr. 26 Ap. 1667, by grandson Thomas, principal heir. Kerse left to second son, Phillip.

JOAN.
Mar. 1577 John Squier; both deceased in 1596. Issue, Thomas, John, Florence.

EMILY.
B. 1566; mar. 1591 Oliver Welshe. Deceased in 1596.

A daughter mar. Ellize (Elias) Farre. Both deceased 1596.

ELIZABETH. D. 1567.

PHILLIPA. D. 1569.

MARY. Unm. 1596.

RICHARD
of Whitley. B. 1598 ; his wife Honor bur. 30 Oct. 1641. He was bur. 15 May, 1677, ætat 80.

PHILLIP.

ROBERT
3rd son. B. 1604. "Robt. C. of Whitleigh," was bur. 25 Oct. 1655. Unm.

ANDREW.

THOMAS.
B. 1603. Inherited his father's lands, both at S. Milton and W. Alvington. Will of Thos. C. of Sutton in S. Milton, pr. 1674 by Isabel C. the relict. No surviving issue.

ANDREW
3rd son, of West Alvington. B. 1610 ; mar. Anna Crispin. By Will (pr. Oct. 1688) gave lease of Whitley to wife with remainder to Joseph and Benjamin Crispin, nephews. Bur. at S. Milton, 1687. No issue surviving.

MARTYN,

THOMAS.
B. 1582, of Wolston in W. Allington ; bur. there 1640. Will mentions wife Agnes, ds. Suzan, Ann, Mary, Elizabeth ; no son.

WILLIAM.
B. 1588. Admon. 1622 to Richard and Robert C. s.p.

THOMAS.
B. 1604 ; mar. 1632 Margaret Millard ; bur. v.p. 14 Dec. 1658.

PHILLIP
of Karse or Kesse, now freehold. Bp. 10 Jan. 1607 ; bur. 17 Sept. 1667. W. pr. 25 Oct. 1667, by Avis C. relict.

=(1) **ANNE AVENT.**
Mar. 12 Nov. 1633 ; bur. 8 June, 1643. Her dau. English was bur. 1643 ; son Philip below.

=(2) **AVIS . . .** who was bur. a widow, 1693. Issue, 2 sons.

JOHN.
B. 1608. D. 1609.

HONOR.
B. 1598 ; mar. 1624 Anthony Phillipps. He was bur. 22 Nov., she 23 Dec. 1658.

MARGARET.
B. 1600 ; mar. 1634 Roger Hingston, of S. Milton.

JOAN.
B. 1602 ; mar. 1625 Thomas Phillips : a widow, 1664.

ROBERT.
B. 1630. At Whitleigh till 1677. 9 children by wife, Frances, bp. at Thurlestone Whitley leased to Martyn Cornish. Robert and Frances bur. at S. Milton in 1688.

ANDREW.
B. 1634.

HONOR.
Mar. 1663 Abel Hingston.

RICHARD. B. 1658.

JOHN. B. 1660.

THOMAS. B. 1672.

ANDREW. B. 1675.

No further certain record, but probably family died out before 1758 at S. Milton.

THOMAS
"Mr. Thomas C. of Thurlstontown." Bp. 14 May, 1648. Mar. (1) 11 Sept. 1677, Sarah Harris (D. 1686) ; mar. (2) 1689 Deborah, formerly Stephens, relict of Mr. John Lapthorne. No record of death. Issue by first wife.

PHILIP.
Eldest son died young.

MARY.
Unm. 1564.

JUDITH.
Died an infant.

ELIZABETH.
2nd dau. mar. 1672 Andrew Squier, of N. Upton, Thurlston ; bur. 4 Sept. 1713. One surviving child, Elizabeth, B. 1683, mar. 1705 Jas. Rhodes, of Exeter.

ENGLISH.
Mar. 1678 Rev. Richd. Courtis, V. of Aylesbeare

PHILIP
of Kess, eldest son by 1st wife. Matric. Exeter Coll. Oxford, March, 1658. His wife Mary was buried 23 Sept. 1710. He was buried 9 March, and Will pr. 12 May, 1702.

WILLIAM.
B. at S. Milton, 1651. Matric. Exeter College, Oxford, 3 Dec. 1669, aged 18 ; B.A. 1673 ; M.A. 1676 ; in Holy Orders ; R. of E. Portlemouth, 1688-92 ; R. of Bigbury, 1692 ; buried at Bigbury, 24 March, 1725 ; unm. Will dated 22 Jan. 1724, pr. 15 June, 1725, by Anthony C., gentleman, of Bigbury, nephew.

THOMAS
of Ornamouth, in parish of Thurlestone. B. about 1653. His wife Ann was bur. 5 May, 1723. Mr. Thomas C. was bur. 3 Oct. 1724. Admon. July, 1725.

THOMAS.
B. 1678. "Amy, wife of Thomas C. of Thurlestone," bur. S. Milton 17 Feb. 1701. Will of Thos. C., gentleman, pr. 17 July, 1738. Bur. 28 June, 1738.

PHILIP.
B. 1683 ; bur. 1724 at Totnes. A son and 2 daus. Elizabeth living unmar. at Totnes in 1738.

ELIZABETH.
B. 1680 ; d. 1690

MARY.
B. 1685 ; living at Moreleigh unmar. 1738.

PHILIP
of Kesse. Feoffee of parish lands S. Milton 1700—18. Apparently unmr. Admon. Mar. 1732.

WILLIAM.
Attorney-at-Law, Totnes ; Member of the Corporation, 1712. Mar. (1) at Totnes, 24 May, 1709, Mary, dau. of Andrew Harwood by whom he had 4 children ; (2) about 1720 Elizabeth Rhodes, formerly Squire, his cousin. Issue one son, James. Mr. William Cornish was bur. Totnes, 1 Dec. 1734.

WILLIAM.
Bp. 30 Jan. 1682 ; mar. at Bigbury 1706, ffrances fford of Chivelston ; 7 children bp. at Thurlstone, of whom William only left issue. The family died out in the next generation.

ANTHONY
of Hexdown, Bigbury. B. 1685. Wife Elizabeth bur. 1770. "Mr. Anthony C." bur. at Bigbury, 17 March, 1742. Surviving issue, Sisel, mar. 1746, John Conyer. Anthony, B. 1724. William, B. 1726. No further record.

THOMAS
of Bigbury. B. 1690 ; mar. 1717 at Bigbury Margaret Gilbert of S. Milton, widow. Apparently s. p.

ANNE MARGARET.
Mar. 1713 at Bigbury Thos. Phillips.

AVIS.
Died 1714 at Bigbury.

PHILIP.
B. 1713. Cited as living 1761. Bur. at West Teignmouth 25 Nov. 1792.

WILLIAM.
B. 1714. Not living in 1761.

ANDREW.
Bp. at Totnes 17 May, 1716. Cited as living 1761.

ELIZABETH.
Eldest of family, living at Totnes unmar. 1770.

JAMES. =
Bap. Totnes 2 Jan. 1722. Collector of Customs at Teignmouth. D. 18 Oct. 1785. Bur. at East Teignmouth.

MARGARET.
Dau. of Rev. William Floyer, R. of Trusham, Devon, 2nd son of Anthony Floyer, of Floiers Hayes, Devon. B. 1722 ; mar. at Trinity Church, Exeter, 12 Feb. 1743 ; bur. at Ottery 1806.

JAMES =
B. 1743. M.D. Totnes.

SARAH SEARLE.
Mar. 1766.

II

WILLIAM FLOYER.
B. 1745. In H. E. I. C. Marine serv. D. s.p. at Madras.

JOHN FLOYER.
B. 1747. Drowned at sea, 1773, s.p.

CHARLES.
B. 1749. Lieutenant in 1778 in H.E.I.C. Mil. Serv. Served in Mahratta War. D. s.p. in India, Jan. 1784.

ANTHONY.
B. 1751. D. 1752.

PHILIP
Bapt. at East Teignmouth, 1 March, 1753. Surg. at Exeter.

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MARY,
dau. of George Mackenzie of, Clarendon, Jamaica, Esq.

ELIZABETH RHODES.
B. 1776. Mar. 1795 Major John Hill, eldest son of Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone Salop, who died v.p. 1814. She died 16 Dec. 1840, leaving issue 2 daughters, Rachel and Mary, and 5 sons, of whom the eldest, Rowland, succeeded his uncle as 2nd Viscount Hill.

MARY STEVENS.
B. 1778. Mar. her cousin, William Hewitt, of Jamaica. Issue, Philip, William, Theodora, and Susan.

GOULD FLOYER
B. 9 March, 1755 ; bur. 21 March, 1764. West Teignmouth,

HUBERT.
B. 14 Sept. 1757, at W. Teignmouth. Secretary to Sir John Shore 1792-7. Attorney at Exeter. "Artist and Musician." Bur. at Salcombe Regis 1823. Unmar.

CHARLOTTE
B. 11 Sept. 1759, at W. Teignmouth. Mar. 14 Feb. 1786. D. 13 July, 1834. Bur. at St. Mary-le-bone, London.

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SIR JOHN SHORE,
Bt., Governor-Gen. of India, 1793-8 ; created Baron Teignmouth in 1798. Died 14 Feb. 1834. Buried at St. Mary-le-bone.

GEORGE
B. 9 Dec. 1762.

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SARAH.
Dau. and heiress of John Kestell, of the Manor House, Ottery.

III

CHARLES JOHN.
2nd Baron Teignmouth. B. 1796 ; D. 1885 ; mar. 1838 Caroline, daughter of William Brown, of Tallantire Hall, Cumberland.

FREDERICK JOHN.
B. 1779. D. 1837, H. E. I.C.S. Mar. 1830 Charlotte, 2nd daughter of George Cornish, Esq., of Salcombe, Hill co. Devon.

CHARLOTTE.
unmar.

ANNA MARIA.
Mar. 1821 Col. Sir Thos. Noel Hill, K.C.B.

CAROLINE DOROTHEAv,
Mar. 1829 Rev. Robt. Anderson.

ELLEN MARY.
Mar. 1830 Col. E. C. Fletcher.